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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the *CLYDESDALE*, D. Mackellar, from Liverpool the 21st of June, and New South Wales the 21st of December; and also a Dutch Brig from Padang, as more particularly noticed under the head of Shipping Intelligence, where a list of Passengers and other details are given.

The former Vessel, although noted for her expeditions sailing, having on this occasion taken such a devious route, can of course add nothing to our stock of European Intelligence; and should no fresh arrival occur, we shall soon be enabled to resume the publication of the Parliamentary Proceedings, which an influx of fresh matter has for sometime interrupted.

We give to-day in our Second Sheet, a detailed Report of the Court Martial held on Lieutenant-Colonel Gore, of the Coldstream Guards, which will be especially interesting to our Military Readers.

Death of John Magee, Esq., Proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post.—On Monday, the 2d of September, departed this life, John Magee, Esq., for several eventful years the Proprietor of THE DUBLIN EVENING POST. It would not be deporting ourselves in a manner that would become us as Members of the Public Press, were we to confine the record of the death of this respected gentleman to an ordinary obituary. We trust we may be permitted to speak our sorrow for his loss, and our estimation of his character in as many words as our feelings on the occasion will allow.

Mr. Magee is, in some measure, identified with the history of his country. Not only as Proprietor of a Journal of considerable eminence and influence, and from the conduct of which, some of the passing events of a long period took, at least, their colouring, if not some of their distinguished features; but as a person whom it was deemed expedient by the then government of the country, to make the object of more than one criminal prosecution. It is not our wish, by reverting to this period, to excite unpleasant recollections of any kind, or to awaken passions and prejudices which we most all remember with regret and pain. It is due however to this respectable gentleman to say, that he never flinched under the inflictions with which, during the season of domestic discord, it was deemed right to visit him; and that, so far from compromising those principles which the integrity of his mind suggested to him as being sound and patriotic, when all the terrors of the law, and the anger of the Government were levelled at his person and fortune, those principles never were displayed with greater courage nor fortitude, nor with a demeanour manifesting the possession of more upright and conscientious intentions. But two years and a half imprisonment preyed deeply on his health and spirits, particularly as, during the long tedium of this confinement, and amidst all the privations and personal sufferings which sprung from it, it never was alleviated by the attentions of the leaders of the party in whose cause he had so disinterestedly and heartily embarked. It is true, he took up that cause upon what, on such an occasion as the present, we shall merely describe as mistaken principles, though to him, ingenuous and confiding as he was, they were broad and Irish principles. Still, they were principles to which he adhered with fidelity, with inflexible and manly constancy—and we

should not forget that his deepest offences in the eyes of the authorities of the time were connected with the peculiar advocacy pursued by THE DUBLIN EVENING POST in behalf of the proceedings and characters of those persons to whom we have alluded—those persons who afterwards abandoned him in the hour of peril and of suffering.

The public are aware of the return which was made to Mr. Magee, and we shall not, therefore, awaken the recollections that crowd upon us, and many of which must be present to the minds of our readers, over the grave of this estimable gentleman. But we must say, that the manifold sufferings he endured, and the bitterness with which he felt them, preyed upon a spirit naturally confiding sanguine, and elastic, and contributed to hasten that catastrophe which terminated his career in the flower of manhood. Yet never, for a single moment, we understand, did his fortitude forsake him, not for a moment did he waver from those principles which cost him so much. Never for a moment, we speak the fact, inasmuch as it displays the pure honesty and unshaken firmness of his character—did he shrink from their avowal or their advocacy. To the very last hour of his existence a generous patriotism (which we shall not here review in its development, nor characterise) was his predominant sentiment, his first, last, ruling passion.

In private life Mr. Magee was generous, frank, liberal, charitable, kind. We had the honour of knowing him, and sincerely, and from our very heart, do we offer this testimony to his character. It is only those, however, who knew him still more intimately, that can justly appreciate the warmth of his affections, and the excellent qualities of his nature.

The press of Dublin loses in John Magee one of its most respected Members—and such a member of it could ill be spared.—*Patriot*.

Extraordinary Marriage Case.—A summons for Mr. John Casey, a material witness in the case respecting the marriage between Mr. Moses H. Pentland and Miss Mary McGarry, an infant under the age of fourteen years, was issued by the Magistrate of the Head Police Office, a few days since, requiring his attendance at the office for the purpose of investigating this mysterious and extraordinary case. This case was called on at the appointed hour, but Mr. Casey did not attend.—Mr. William Nixon, step-father to the young girl, having been sworn, stated that he had served the summons on Mr. Casey's wife, at his (Mr. Casey's) residence. The Magistrates said that it had been ruled that in all cases, except where the Act of Parliament says to the contrary, the service of a summons must be personal. Counsellor Hubbard for the prosecution, and Mr. Wildridge for the defence, concurred in this opinion, in consequence of which fresh summonses have been ordered for another day.—*Dublin Morning Post*.

Attempt to Assassinate Captain Owen.—Heartily, the wretch who stabbed Captain Owen, is suspected to be a participator in Mrs. Donatt's murder; he was removed from Maidstone on board the *BELLEROPHON*, last Monday week, and on the following Wednesday he called to work with the other men, which he excused himself from by pleading illness; and on the Thursday, when he was again called, he refused to go; upon which Captain Owen had him brought up, and remonstrated with him in the

presence of the other officers. Heartily declared he would not work, but had rather be executed; and indeed wished he had been, in preference to being sent there; to which Captain Owen replied that he was an ungrateful wretch, both to God, for his long suffering mercy, and to his King, whose clemency he had experienced, when the fellow drew his hand from his bosom, and struck Captain Owen with the knife, as before stated.—It appeared, that he had taken some trouble to rub up the back edge of the knife, and it is supposed, that the chief mate, whose duty it was to set them to work, was his intended victim; it is not known by what means the knife came into his possession.—Until Monday, Captain Owen went on very well, when pain came on slightly, but nothing unfavourable appeared till Tuesday morning, when so great was the inflammation in an hour and a half, that the surgeon took 80 ounces of blood from him at once, and soon after 10 more, besides leeches, which entirely subdued the inflammation; and from that time till Thursday morning he was mending; when he was seized by a violent attack in the bowels, attended with most severe pain, which continued till late at night, and from his low and exhausted state, fatal consequences were dreaded; but towards morning he obtained some very comfortable sleep, and at eight o'clock on Friday morning was left much refreshed, and in the opinion of the Doctor altered for the better. The culprit was still in the black hole on board, hardened and sullen.—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 10.

Mr. Canning.—Mr. Canning has closed his career as a representative for Liverpool with an éclat which must be very gratifying to him, but which, we fear, will scarcely console him for the neglect he has experienced in a higher quarter. Besides the civic feast, at the expence of the corporation, a second dinner has been given him by the inhabitants, at which his health was drank by four hundred persons, with all the outward signs of enthusiasm. These civilities are doubly prized by the Tories, because any thing like popular applause so rarely falls to the share of the party. Mr. Canning, we believe, owes his consequence with his constituents partly to the amenity of his manners, and still more to the assiduous attention he has paid to the local concerns of the town. Besides, it cannot be denied that he has eloquence of a certain kind, which might pass for being very fine even among persons of better taste than the men of Liverpool. After having read over his oration, however, we must confess we can discover nothing better in it than well-turned phrases, ingenious sophisms, and glittering but elaborate figures. There are apologies for seat-selling and corruption, cant about social order and venerable institutions, and not a little about the merits and sacrifices of George Canning; but we look in vain for one honest and homefelt truth, one generous sentiment—any thing, in short, that denotes manly feeling, integrity, or comprehension of intellect. Something there might be in the trickery of elocution, to please and charm; but we pity from our hearts the men in whom one glow of enthusiasm could be kindled by such declamation. Mr. Canning has the merit of a good actor, but there are characters which he should never attempt. We know nothing more ludicrous than to see a man of his flexible and wavering character assume the airs of a Stoic, and pretend that he has made a brave profession of popular or unpopular truths to his personal disadvantage, and that he had magnanimously sacrificed his interest to his principles. We leave it to his panegyrists, and to his constituents at Liverpool, to discover any one principle in his political conduct except the love of place. To us his life appears to have been a tissue of shifts, and meannesses, and compromises. He has, we dare say, had an heroic contempt of popularity; and it is wondrous easy to despise popularity when men gain place and power and fortune by doing so. The Right Honourable William Dundas, and twenty other official dunces in Edinburgh, are all brave despisers of popularity, while they are the grovelling followers of men in power. We scarcely recollect a single instance of Mr. Canning avowing an opinion that could give offence to the dispensers of office and patronage. His natural acuteness and powers of understanding probably gave him a bias at first in favour of what is liberal; and we have seen traits in his conduct, at some few moments of his life, which

convince us that this was the case. But we only despise him the more when we find that the sordid love of place had stifled the seeds of good feeling in his mind, and condemned him to be the humble tool of a corrupt system, the hired declaimer in support of bad measures, which he was not allowed to guide. It is after a life so spent, that he has the assurance to give out, that his progress has been sometimes obstructed by a rugged and ungainly independence of mind. His opinion on Catholic emancipation is the only one to which he has adhered with any thing like constancy. But he knew well that he shared this opinion with too many of his party to risk any thing by professing it; and he took special care that his adherence to it should never stand in the way of his personal advancement. This man of uncompromising honesty never suffered his zeal for emancipation to disturb the unanimity of the anti-Catholic cabinet of which he was a member. It is true he thought the measure essential to the salvation of the empire; and it is also true that he assisted in driving the friends of the measure from power, and accepted office with its enemies. He says he has asserted his honest opinions at the hazard of his interest; and we would give him credit, if we had seen him raise his voice against the partition of Poland or Saxony, the extinction of Venice or Geneva, the spoliation of Italy, the conspiracy against the liberty of Naples, or any other villainous act of the Holy Allies. He is a scholar; but does he utter one word in favour of oppressed and plundered Greece? He is an Englishman; and eulogised the Manchester Magistrates. He was not a Minister when these abominations took place; and small as his prospect was of becoming one, he would not compromise it by letting one manly expression of indignation escape his lips as to acts which he must in his heart have disapproved. Let us hear no more of his independence. He is an actor who has assumed so many different characters, that he has entirely lost that one which is worth them all. He vaunts, too, of his magnanimity.—And yet this is the very same George Canning who sat in the cabinet with a man he despised, who undermined his colleague, and, by afterwards accepting office under the persons he denounced as incapable, had the charge of imbecility he had contrived for another, fastened upon himself, aggravated by tenfold meanness. If he is kept out of office in Britain at this time, assuredly he will find it hard to persuade the country that he owed the loss to the intractability of his principles. We should as soon think of hanging Falstaff for speaking truth. For some time he has incurred less public obloquy than some of his party. But let him not mistake the cause. It is partly in compliment to his supposed insignificance in the cabinet—and partly that the remorselessness and atrocity of Lord Castlereagh threw the weaker vices of his character into the shade. Certainly the bad qualities of the cabinet must be on a gigantic scale, when those of Mr. Canning look like half virtues beside them. Much credit may the Liverpool men reap from such a representative! If he has faithfully spoken their sentiments, "the ancient and independent city," we humbly think, should have stood upon the soil of Russia or Turkey, to which clime its politics certainly belong. He is going to India, it appears, rather against his will, to strut his hour upon a stage where his vanity and ostentation may find an ample field. He need not console himself with the idea that his loss will be severely felt at home. The system is strong enough to spare a dozen like him, if there were so many; and were the whole cabinet submerged, things would go on quite as well under the first or second clerks as under Lords Liverpool and Mr. Canning.—*Scotsman*, Sept. 7.

Dr. Herschell.—Dr. Herschell, the celebrated Astronomer, was originally brought up to his father's profession, that of a musician, and accompanied a German regiment to England, as one of the band, performing on the hautboy. While acting in this humble capacity in the North of England, a new organ was built for the parish church of Halifax, by Snetzler, which was opened with an oratorio by the well-known Joab Bates. Mr. Herschell, and six other persons, became candidates for the organist's situation. A day was fixed on which each ought to perform in rotation; when Mr. Wainwright, of Manchester, played, his fu-

ger was so rapid that old Snetzler, the organ builder, ran about the church, exclaiming—"He run over de key like one cat; he will not give my pipes time to speak."

During Mr. Wainwright's performance, Dr. Miller, the friend of Herschell, inquired of him what chance he had of following him? "I don't know," said Herschell, "but I am sure fingers will not do." When it came to his turn, Herschell ascended the organ loft, and produced so uncommon a richness, such a volume of slow harmony, as astonished all present; and after this extemporaneous effusion he finished with the old hundredth Psalm, which he played better than his opponent. "Aye, aye," cries old Snetzler, "'tish is very goot, very goot intect; I will luf tis man, he gives my pipes room for to speak."

Herschell being asked by what means he produced so astonishing an effect, replied, "I told you fingers will not do;" and producing two pieces of lead from his waistcoat pocket, said, "one of these I laid on the lowest key of the organ, and the other upon the octave above; and thus, by accommodating the harmony, I produced the effect of four hands instead of two." This superiority of skill obtained Herschell the situation; but he had other and higher objects in view, to suffer him long to retain it.—*Percy Anecdotes.*

Failures at Boston.—The commercial pressure and failures in Boston, for some time past, have been unprecedented in former periods of commercial embarrassment. In reference to some of the causes which have produced this state of things, a correspondent states, that, confiding in a report of the commencement of hostilities between Russia and Turkey, not long since, one merchant bought of another 40,000 dollars worth of opium, calculating that the article would command a fine market in Europe; but the contradiction of the report left the article a *drug* (in fact) on the hands of the purchaser; and, unable to meet his payments, from the scarcity of money, he soon after failed. Speculation has probably caused most of the failures in Boston.—*New York Paper.*

A correspondent informs us, that this morning's eastern mail has brought the distressing intelligence of another failure in Boston, for the sum of between five and six hundred thousand dollars. The account adds that the whole amount of the late failures in that city, up to the present time, is about four millions. These pecuniary distresses are understood to arise from the quantity of produce remaining on hand, which could not be sold at a fair price. It is said the Boston merchants predict that similar failures will not be confined to that city. May such a calamity be averted from New York.—*New York Statesman.*

There have been several failures since our last paper; one of them to a large amount. Beginning at some time past, the number of individual failures has been ninety. We have taken some pains to ascertain the exact number, to prevent exaggeration; and can add, that in this large and melancholy list, there are not more than three, if so many, exclusively engaged in the importation of European Goods.—*Boston Centinel.*

Melancholy and Horrible Consequences of Insanity.—August, July 27.—We have just heard of a most tragical affair that occurred in the upper part of South Carolina—the effect probably of insanity. Mrs. Brock, the perpetress of what we are about to relate, is represented to have been (about eight years since) a lady of uncommon understanding, and endowed with more than ordinary abilities; since that period of time she became very melancholy, and appeared to be much depressed in spirits, until within the last twelve or fifteen months, when her disposition assumed an entire change, and her melancholy gave way to extraordinary cheerfulness. A few days since, her husband, Mr. Andrew Brock, proposed (as was usual) to go to church. She declined going, and strenuously resisted the persuasions that were used to induce her to alter her mind—and also objected to her daughter's going, giving as a reason that her clothes were not properly prepared. He departed alone, and soon after she sent her son away on some errand. The boy (about twelve years old) returned shortly, and on entering the house was asked by his mother if he knew where his sister was? On his replying that

he did not, she desired him to look into the well—he did so, and discovered his sister struggling for life at the bottom of it. His mother, in the mean time, had followed him, and made a violent attempt to plunge him in to the same place; he, however, fortunately, proved too strong, and after a desperate struggle, succeeded in overpowering and escaping from her. His first thought was to rescue his young brother from the horrible effect of his mother's insanity—and with extraordinary presence of mind, although exhausted from his recent struggle, as he must have been, he snatched up the child, fled, and succeeded in reaching the residence of a neighbour about a mile distant. To him he communicated the recent transaction—with all haste they proceeded to the habitation of Mr. Brock, and there beheld the wretched and unfortunate creature suspended from a plank in the upper floor, and lifeless!—They rushed to the well—the child in it was drawn up—but its spirit too, had fled for ever.

Just at this moment the husband was seen approaching by the crowd at this time collected. Little did the wretched man dream of the woe that awaited him, for he seemed to be more than usually cheerful. A few moments sufficed to inform him of his horrible misfortune!—It was too much for human nature to bear—he fell prostrate and senseless!

We conclude the melancholy account by observing, that Mr. Brock is a worthy and much esteemed man, and that he made a most affectionate and indulgent husband.—*American Paper.*

Pedestrianism.—On the 27th of Aug. a person of the name of Russell, a north of England—man, we believe, accomplished the arduous task of walking 102 miles in 24 successive hours, at 1 o'clock, having finished it in about a quarter of an hour less than the given time. He seemed comparatively fresh at the conclusion of his task, and was drawn in a carriage off the ground in Bedford's Park, Prince's Street, by a number of people, amidst repeated and loud cheering.

Lord Kennedy had a bet of 1000 guineas against 25 guineas, that on the 12th August, he would not shoot 40 brace of grouse, and ride from the hills (Bracmar) to Dunottar House, a distance of about 80 miles, and back again, being 160 miles in 24 hours. He shot the birds and rode to Dunottar by ten minutes past two—dined—started at three—and performed the whole in fine style in 18 hours. It is a mistake that his Lordship walked 20 miles.

Walter Moir, Esq. accountant in Edinburgh, has been appointed Sheriff-substitute at Hamilton, in the room of Mr. W. Aiton, who was concerned in the CLYDESDALE JOURNAL.

Mr. David Hatton, of 97, Prince's Street, is appointed Printer-seller in ordinary to his Majesty in Scotland.—*Scotsman.*

Subscription Dinner at Belfast.—The toast of the Marquess of Donegall, and the resistance of Mr. Lawless, on this occasion, seem to have excited in Belfast an animosity of very threatening aspect. In THE BELFAST NEWS LETTER, of Tuesday last, appear the following indications of the temper of the conflicting parties:—

"The Stewards for conducting the Dinner given to the Marquess of Donegall last Wednesday, feel themselves called on to declare their opinion, that the conduct of Mr. Lawless, in attempting to address the Chair, respecting the toast given by their Noble Guest, the Marquess of Donegall, was highly indecorous, and the cause of the irregularity that ensued on calling him to order.—*Belfast, Saturday, Aug. 31.*"

"To the Inhabitants of Belfast and its Vicinity.—A false, insolent, and unjust resolution has appeared in THE BELFAST CHRONICLE of to-day, said to have been agreed to on Saturday last by the Stewards who were appointed to superintend and regulate the dinner given to the Marquess of Donegall. I shall, in THE IRISHMAN of Friday next, put in my reply to that Resolution, which, to one and all of the Stewards, I again say, is false, insolent, and unjust.

Irishman's Office.
Monday, Sept. 2, 1822.

JOHN LAWLESS."

Military Court Martial.

PORTMAN BARRACKS, FIRST DAY, SEPT, 13, 1822.

A Court Martial was this day assembled, for the purpose of trying Lieutenant-Colonel Gore, of the Coldstream Guards.

MEMBERS.

Colonel H. Townshend, President,

Col. Hon. E. Acheson,	Lieut.-Col. Mackinnon,
Col. Sir R. Arbuthnot,	Lieut.-Col. Stables,
Lieut.-Col. Sir T. N. Hill,	Lieut.-Col. Sandilands,
Lieut.-Col. Higginson,	Lieut.-Col. Woodford,
Lieut.-Col. Lambert,	Lieut.-Col. Raikes,
Lieut.-Col. Wynyard,	Lieut.-Col. Milman,
Lieut.-Col. Barrow,	Lieut.-Col. Dashwood,

The Right Hon. John Beckett, Judge Advocate.

His Majesty's Warrant for holding the Court Martial having been read, and the Members having been sworn in the usual form, the Court was opened. Lieut.-Colonel Gore was then called in, and entered the room attired in his full dress uniform, without his sword, accompanied by Mr. Adolphus as his Solicitor.

CHARGE.

"For having, on the 24 of August last, at a public-house in Oxford-street, associated with and joined company with and drank beer with Corporal Samuel George, of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guard; such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Col. WOODFORD, as Commander of the Coldstream Guards, appeared officially to conduct the prosecution. In opening the case to the Court he stated the peculiar situation in which he stood, and said that it was but justice to Lieut.-Col. Gore to state, that from the first moment the subject of this charge had been mentioned, he had expressed an anxious desire to have his conduct scrutinized in the most minute as well as in the most public manner, and the present Court was convened by his particular desire. The gallant Colonel then proceeded to state the circumstances which had led first to an inquiry into the story which the person by whom the accusation had been preferred (Corporal Samuel George) had told, and finally to the present proceeding; after which, he stated the evidence which he had to offer in support of the charge.

EVIDENCE.

Corporal Samuel George, sworn and examined.—The charge having been read over to him, he gave his evidence to the following effect.—"On the 2d of August I came off guard, and went with a parcel to the city. On my return through Oxford-street, I looked at a print-shop at the corner of Holles-street; this was about half-past six. After short time Colonel Gore came up and looked in at the same window; he came so close as to touch me. I went from there to a caricature shop in Vere-street; Colonel Gore followed me from Vere-street I went down Oxford-street. I crossed over at the Regent Circus. Colonel Gore up to me. He was some times a little before and sometimes a little behind me. He went to the door of the Nag's Head public-house, and beckoned to me with his hand to follow him, which I did. This was near seven o'clock in the evening. I went into a little room on the left hand side, and set down. Colonel Gore stood facing the bar, and asked for a pot of beer, and paid for it. It was brought into the room where I was. During the time Colonel Gore was at the bar, he asked the servant girl whether she was married or whether it was not time for her to be married? The pot of beer was brought in and put to me; I drank; Colonel Gore afterwards took the pot and drank also. Before he put the pot out of his hand, a Gentleman came into the same room, and called for some porter and the newspaper. Colonel Gore immediately put the porter out of his hand, got up and went out, saying he would come back presently. I saw no more of him that evening. I remained there and drank the beer. Before I left the room, the Gentleman who came in fell asleep. The landlady's daughter came in and shook him, and said that was not a place to sleep in. I went and stood outside of the door. Two soldiers of the same regiment with me came past (Shaw and Mason), and I told the circumstance to them, that I had been in company with Colonel Gore in the Public-house, and told them the dress he had on. I left them, and went to the Knightsbridge barrack. (Witness then pointed out Colonel Gore.) That is the same person who was in the public house with me. He wore a brown coat with white trousers, very dirty, all over grease. He had on a black hat, his coat was very shabby."

In cross-examination, witness said, "I did not speak of this to any body till the Sunday week after the Friday night. I then mentioned it at the canteen at Knightsbridge, Sergeant Powell was present. He said 'that was an old tale; he had heard that before.' I was examined about it before the officers of Colonel Gore's regiment. I have always

given the same account of the transaction as I do now, as near as possible. I have said that Foster, Capt. Salway's servant, saw me go into the public house, I cannot swear whether he did or did not."

The witness was then ordered to withdraw.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE now intimated that a list of names had been put into his hand of persons who were to be called in support of Corporal George's testimony. He thought it but fair that George shall be present during their examination.

The Court concurred in the proposition, and George was recalled.

Catharine Pair was then called. She stated that she lived with her father, at the Nag's Head, in Oxford street. She remembered the 2d of August, and recollected, on the evening of that day, about seven o'clock, a soldier and a gentleman coming into the house. They went into a small room opposite the bar, and one of them called for a pot of beer. She drew it, and sent it in by the servant. She had no recollection of the soldier or the gentleman. The gentleman was dressed in a brown coat, and sat opposite the soldier. A man went into the room shortly after their arrival, and called for half a pint of beer. She remembered his falling asleep, and she went to awake him. She had seen Corporal George since the night in question, but had no recollection of having seen him previously. The witness then looked at Colonel Gore, but declared most solemnly that she had never seen him before to her knowledge.

Cross examined.—The soldier to whom she alluded, did not ask her after the departure of the Gentleman, if she knew him, or if she would know him again; nor did she tell him that she had seen him before. Witness withdrew.

Mary McCarthy now lives at the Lion and Horn, in Pollen street, Grosvenor-square: she previously lived as servant at the Nag's Head, in Oxfordstreet. Recollected Friday, the 2d Aug. On the evening of that day, between six and seven, a soldier and a gentleman came into the house; they went into the tap-room. Her mistress, the last witness, called her to carry them a pot of beer. She took it in, and the gentleman paid for it. That was the first time she had seen the gentleman. He gave her a sixpence or a shilling; she was sure he paid her in silver. She went to the bar, got change, and carried it back to him; did not remember exactly what change she gave him. She took the money and gave it to her young mistress. The Gentleman was sitting to the right as she went into the room, and the soldier was sitting at the opposite side of the table. She should know the soldier, but had no recollection of the Gentleman. She thought she should not know him again. She remembered his dress; it was a brown coat and white trousers; the latter were very dirty; it was a wet afternoon. Could not say whether his hat was on or off, though the Gentleman said something to her about being married. He said are you married? or you ought to get married; or something of that sort; and she went out of the room.—(The witness was directed to look at Corporal George—she did so, and said that was the soldier. She was then desired to look at Col. Gore.) Upon being asked if she knew him, she promptly said she did not; she had never seen him before to her knowledge. She could not say whether he was the Gentleman with the soldier or not.—The Gentleman did not stop long. The soldier followed him out, but he returned again, sat down, and finished the beer. He afterwards was speaking with two other soldiers, in their working-dress, at the door.

Elizabeth Green, a woman whose appearance indicated that she did not belong to the most chaste or respectable part of society, was the third witness called. She stated that she had lived in Chandler-street, Grosvenor-square. She was not a housekeeper. On the 2d August, she saw Corporal George in Oxford-street. She knew him before that time. When she first saw him he was standing at the corner of Vere-street, looking into a fruit shop. A man came up and spoke to him. He said something; she did not hear what. This was about half-past six or seven in the evening. They walked together straight down Oxford-street, till they came to Regent Circus. She followed them. Corporal George then crossed the street and went into a public-house, and the gentleman went in after him. It was the second or third public-house from the Circus.—She went on, and did not see any more of them. The gentleman was dressed in a brown coat and very dirty white trousers. His hat was as mean as the other part of his dress. She was induced to follow them, and her attention was particularly attracted to them, because she had known Corporal George so long that she thought he would have spoken to her. She did not see the gentleman's face.

As was the case with the former witness, this witness was now desired to look at Corporal George, she did so, and said she knew him very well. She was then directed to look round the room and point out, if she could, the gentleman to whom she alluded as having gone with George into the public-house. She looked round the room in rather a loose manner, till her eye rested upon Col. Gore, who sat in a chair by the side of Mr. Adolphus, and was consequently, on comparison with that gentleman, rather a conspicuous figure. She said "that gentleman

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(pointing to Colonel Gore,) resembles the man more than any body else." She could not swear that it was him, but she thought it was.

In cross-examination, she said she had seen the corporal with a sergeant, a few days since at her lodging; and once before, when he called to ask her if she had seen him with a gentleman in Oxford-street. She admitted that she had said she did not see the gentleman's face; and she now only spoke to him because of his size and thinness; but she could not speak to his face, nor had she any recollection of it. She was a married woman; her husband was a tallow chandler, and was now working at Rochester. He left her seven months since. She formerly lived in Shoreditch, subsequently moved to Barrett's court, Wigmore-street, and from thence to her present lodging, where she had been about five months.

The witness was ordered to withdraw.

At the desire of the President, the Court was then cleared; and after some deliberation, strangers were again admitted.

The witness, Elizabeth Green, was ordered to be recalled. The sergeant in attendance went for her, but shortly afterwards returned and announced that she had gone away, declaring she would not stop for any person.

The PRESIDENT desired that she might be sent for to her lodging, and the sergeant was dispatched after her forthwith.

John Shaw, a private in the 5th Company of Coldstream Guards, examined.—He said he knew for what he was called to attend that Court; and on being directed to state all that came within his knowledge respecting the charge, he deposed that, about six or seven weeks since, he could not tell the day of the week or month, he had been to call upon a comrade in Wardour-street, and was returning home between 8 and 9 o'clock to his quarters at Knightsbridge; as he went up Oxford street, he saw Corporal George standing with his back to a public house, with a stick in his hand. He went up to speak to him, when he said a gentleman had met him, and told him to follow him, and went into a public house and called for some porter; after they had been there a short time, another man came in, and the gentleman got up and went away. He added, that he went to the land lady, and asked her if she knew the gentleman, and she said not. He then asked her if she would know him again if she saw him, but she said she had not noticed him. That was all he told him. Witness was accompanied by his comrade, Mason. The public house was below Regent-street.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE asked George if he had any questions to put to this witness? To which he replied, that he had told him the dress the gentleman had on, and also that it was Colonel Gore. He added, that in a conversation with the witness in Knightsbridge Barracks subsequently when Corporal Marshall was present, he said when he came before the gentleman he was afraid to tell the truth; but what he had said he he would now stick to.

The witness, in being questioned as to the truth of this statement, denied most positively that George had ever mentioned the name of Colonel Gore to him on the evening they met in Oxford-street, or described the dress of the person who had treated him with porter. He admitted that he had a conversation with George in the barrack-yard at Knightsbridge, on the Sunday after he was examined on that subject; when, in answer to a question from George as to what he had said, he stated that he trembled all over, but had told the truth. George asked him "what the Gentleman said to him?" and he said, "they asked him who the Gentleman was whom he (George) had described as having drunk with him?" and that his answer was, "he did not know." Upon which George swore and said, "Why did you not say it was Gore?" To which he replied "if he wanted him to say any thing, he should have come and told so before he went in; but he could not now add any thing to what he had said."

In further examination by the Court, he repeated most solemnly that George never did tell him who the gentleman was, nor ever described his dress.

James Mason, also a private in the Coldstream Guards, and in the same company with the last witness, corroborated his testimony as to meeting with George in Oxford-street, and as to the fact of George never having described the dress or mentioned the name of the gentleman who he said treated him to porter in a public house.

The Sergeant who had been sent in pursuit of Mrs. Green having returned, and announced that he had brought her back, she was called in, when, in examination by the Court, she repeated her story that she first saw George standing looking in to a fruit shop at the corner of Vere-street; that a gentleman came up to him, and that they both went directly down Oxford street to the public-house she had described.

Some further questions were then put to her respecting her husband, but she declined answering them. What she came there about, had nothing to do with her husband, and she did not see why she should be questioned on those topics.

The PRESIDENT told her it was her duty to answer every question which the Court might think proper to put to her with a view to the furtherance of justice.

Upon her questioning the right of the Court to enforce such a rule, however, and becoming somewhat impertinent, she was ordered to withdraw.

Corporal Marshall deposed that he was present at a conversation between corporal George and private Shaw, in Knightsbridge barracks, on a Sunday morning, when the former accused the latter of not telling the truth before the gentleman; to which the latter replied, that "if he wanted him to say any thing, he should have spoken to him before he went in, and then he should have known what to say; but he was so frightened he did not know what he was going to say."

In answer to a question from George, witness said that Shaw said he was afraid to say the truth, or some word of that sort.

John Shaw being recalled, and the evidence of Marshall stated to him, he said it was not correct, and he repeated his former testimony adding, that what he said was "that he had told them all he knew, but that he was all of a tremble, and scarce knew what he was doing." He never said he was afraid to tell the truth.

The PRESIDENT here asked George, if he had any more witnesses? He mentioned the names of two others; but it appearing, from George's statement, that their evidence had no reference whatever to the charge before the Court, they were not called. The case for the prosecution being now closed, at half-past three the Court adjourned.

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1822.

THE DEFENCE.

On the opening of the Court this day, Colonel Gore expressed a wish to have Corporal George and Mrs. Green again called in.

Corporal George having been called, was then examined for the defence. He had known Mrs. Green ever since the beginning of 1819. She was not related to him. She had said she was his sister, but she was not. She mentioned when she went to the Tower that she was his sister. She had been to these barracks to see him, but not as his sister. Never saw her after the affair in Oxford-street, till he saw her when he went to her in company with the sergeant. He had been in confinement ever since.

Colonel Woodford here remarked that the witness had the liberty of going out whenever he chose to ask.

Witness in continuation, said that he was but in confinement about the 14th of August, from the 21 of August to the 14th he was at liberty to go where he pleased. Saw Elizabeth Green in Oxford-street on the 2d. (The witness remained in Court.)

Mrs. Green was not in attendance.

Col. GORE now entreated that the JUDGE ADVOCATE would be pleased to read a written address which he handed in.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE said it was not usual to call upon an officer of the Court to read such papers, unless from some peculiar reason assigned.

Col. GORE said he was extremely short-sighted and therefore should feel it a favour if his request were complied with.

The Court having signified their acquiescence. The DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE proceeded to read the following Address:—

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN—I cannot enter upon my defence without acknowledging, with heartfelt gratitude, the very handsome and liberal manner in which the charge against me was introduced to the Court by Colonel Woodford. I was desirous it should be known, and he has liberally made it known to you, that from the moment it was intimated that an accusation existed, I was anxious for an inquiry, that I might face my accuser and vindicate my character. And however painful and distressing it may be to be called upon to repel a charge so disgraceful as that which is now under inquiry, and so malignant as that which was avowedly intended, I feel it as the very highest consolation that I am to answer before a Court composed of gentlemen and men of honour—of persons who while they are duly attentive to the duties imposed on them by their situation, will adequately feel for the distressing anxiety of mine. When I assert, and I am confident I shall prove, that the charge, and all the evidence upon it, as it relates to me, is utterly false and unfounded, it may naturally be asked what can have induced the prosecutor to make such an accusation, when he knew it to be utterly unfounded. I am unable to define, or even to surmise, the personal motives of the individual; but, I am sorry to observe, that these times are fruitful in instances of the extraordinary excesses to which men may be carried by envy and hatred of their superiors in rank and authority, and by the distinction which they hope to gain in certain

classes of society by malignant aspersions and daring attacks upon those who are elevated above them in station and in character.

Gentlemen,—If the charge against me stood as it now does, without my offering a witness in contradiction of it, I should think, I may say I should confidently trust, that it would utterly fail by its own weakness, and still more when the evidence of the only material witness, Corporal George, shall come to be contrasted with his own previous statements, and with the contradictions he has received from those whom he called to support his case. The narrative which first occasioned this inquiry was made, as I understand, by Corporal George, at the barrack canteen, on Sunday, the 18th Aug. in company with Serj. Powell and others, and there he stated, that I first came to him at a picture shop, and there had some conversation with him; that he followed me, and that I went into two public houses in Oxford-street while he remained at the door; and that in the like manner, I went into a third public-house; that I ordered beer; that I paid for it at the bar, that I brought the beer into the room; and that after I was gone he spoke to the mistress of the house about me, who said that she did not know my name, but that I was often there in the evening with soldiers, and often treated them, from which she thought me a very good man, to prove that he made this statement, I shall call Serjeant Powell, who made a minute in writing of what passed. A few days afterwards, the substance of this conversation having been reported, Corporal George was examined, he states his evidence, before the officers of my regiment, and his examination was then taken in writing. He then stated that I first came to him and spoke to him in Oxford street, as he was looking at some grapes in a window. In confirmation of this story, he stated, that one Foster had seen him when he went into the house, and that he saw Shaw and Mason, when he was going away, and told them among other things, he had been drinking with old Gore. The evidence he has given before this Honourable Court, corresponds more nearly with that which he gave before the officers, than with his former conversation; but when it is placed by the side of that which is stated by the witnesses, pointed out by himself to support his narrative, it will be found, even by them, to be materially contradicted. You will observe, that in the statement made here, he says the first shop he was looking into, was at the corner of Holles-street. There is a fruit shop there. He says he went to Vere-street, where I followed him. If so, we must have returned a considerable distance along Oxford street, to reach the public house, kept by Hair, and placed by the witness beyond the Regent's Crescent. The only witness called to support him in this part of his story is Elizabeth Green, and she states matter quite irreconcilable to his narrative. She says she first saw George looking into a fruit-shop at the corner of Vere-street; there is no fruit shop at or near the corner of Vere-street; the nearest to it is two doors from old Cavendish-street. But it may be said, she mistakes Holles-street, and the shop George was looking into was that which he has mentioned in Court. Such a supposition can hardly be admitted, considering the exactness with which she described the place when interrogated by the Court, and especially by its relative situation to Bond-street; but if she did mean Holles-street, then her story is still more incredible; for then she, with a child in her arms, must have proceeded after George and me towards Hyde park, as far as Vere street, turned up Vere-street? (for the print shop there is a good way up on the right hand side, at the corner of Chapel place), returned along Oxford road, past Holles street, where she had first seen us, and then gone on to the public house where she saw us going in. Now, of all this, very material if true, she has not said one word; but, on the contrary, simply stated that she followed us straight along Oxford-street; nor has she said a word about my going into any other public-houses before I went into the one in question. Nor indeed has Corporal George mentioned this fact in his evidence there. But Gentlemen, it must surely strike you as very extraordinary, that if this woman could give such important evidence, her name was never mentioned when George was examined before the officers; nor on any other occasion that I know, till she was produced here. I forbear to make any remark on the manner in which this witness gave her evidence; you saw and will make your particular attention to her saying that she did not know me; she never saw my face; and yet, even while I was sitting, she said that in height and thinness I was more like the person she saw, than any other individual in the room. Having never heard the name of this woman till two or three days ago, and then without any address or description, I could make no inquiries about her; but judge Gentlemen, of my surprise when on leaving the court after the adjournment, yesterday, I was informed, and which is since ascertained to be true, that she is, or has long passed for the sister of this Corporal George whom she pretended to have known only three years. The witnesses called to prove what passed in the house are Catherine Hair and Mary Mc'Carthy I will not stop to examine, but merely notice the difference between their evidence and the statement first made by George, of my paying for the beer at the bar and taking it into the room myself. Habit is a second nature, and I will leave you, Gentlemen, to judge whether it is probable that a man, well born, and used all his life to the attendance, of servants, should, even if he so far debased him-

self as to drink at an alehouse with a soldier, become so suddenly transformed as to sink into a waiter. But do these witnesses, or does either of them, lend the least support to the stories he has told about his conversation with the mistress of the house, and her having told him that I was frequently there treating soldiers. The story he is confirmed in, is very likely true so far as he is confirmed; it is very likely that he was in the house between six and seven drinking with a man dressed as he describes, and that another man came in who went to sleep, and the first man went away; but it is utterly untrue that I was the man. Of all the witnesses he has called, not one has sworn to any person; but if I had conversed with and paid money to the females he has called, in the manner he describes, it is next to impossible but that they must have had some idea of the appearance of such a person, enough at least to have stated whether I resemble him or not. I shall say very little about the evidence of Shaw and Mason. They are witnesses selected by George himself to support his testimony, although he has called another witness, Corporal Marshall, to throw discredit on one of them. Of these men I know nothing; what he may have expected from them, and on what his expectations may have been founded, I cannot tell; but of this I feel assured, that if he had, on the 2nd of August, told them that he had been drinking at an alehouse with me, long before the 10th, every soldier every military man, and probably all the world besides, would have been informed of it. They have been examined and I shall call Foster to prove that he did not see George or me on the night in question. It may be asked, how it should happen that this man should fix on me, in preference to any other persons. The sequel at my defence will shew that I may have been seen in Oxford-street on that day, and when, in the course of a very licentious conversation at the canteen, a servant, whom I was then about to discharge, mentioned me, it probably occurred to Corporal George to fix on me facts which applied to some other person, and to add such circumstances as he thought would give additional effect. If I were addressing a Court composed of persons to whom honour is less dear than it is to British Officers, I should offer an apology for consuming so much time in animadverting on the case attempted to be made out against me, when I have to produce full, decisive, and irresistible proof that I could not possibly be engaged with George in the manner he has alleged. To you I am sure, no such apology is necessary; for even if your judgment should disapprove the course I have taken, your honourable minds will participate in my feelings. You will bear in mind that the time I am supposed to have passed in the disgraceful intercourse you have heard of, is from about half past six or seven o'clock, to some time about a quarter of an hour or twenty-minutes after seven. I shall shew by the clearest evidence how I was engaged, not only that portion, but during the whole day; and prove beyond a doubt that this charge against me is corruptly and wickedly false. At the beginning of August my health was in such a state, that I not only was under medical care, but ate my meals separately from my family, and was intending to go to the coast for change of air. On the 2d, at half-past four o'clock, the horse was put into a gig, and my father drove me to the house of Mr. Rose, my surgeon, in Park-place. That Gentleman being engaged, I was driven by my father to Stockdale's the bookseller, Piccadilly? and rain coming on, remained there till past five. The weather then clearing up, I returned to Mr. Rose's; and, after waiting about a quarter of an hour, had a long interview with him, and he wrote a prescription for me, which is dated, and will be produced. My father then drove me home to South Audley-street, where he arrived a little after six. I dined alone; and, at a quarter past seven, and not till then, I again got into the gig, and my father drove me to Mr. Bell's, the chemist, in Oxford street, where I got the prescription made up. I went into the shop for this purpose, leaving my cloak in the gig, and I returned to my father, who sat in the gig waiting for me, and saw me come from Mr. Bell's door. He then drove me for a short time in Hyde park, and we returned home about a quarter after eight. These facts I purpose to prove, Gentlemen, not by my father alone, but by all the servants in the house and by Mr. Rose; and after that proof shall have been submitted to you, I shall cheerfully leave my fate, for such it is, in your hands. I should ill repay the patient attention with which you have honoured me, by wasting your time in general observations. If you can think me guilty, nothing that I can say will avert or mitigate your well-deserved censure; and the good name I have acquired by my service in the army, from the age of fifteen to this time, will not, nor ought it to avail; if, on the contrary, you are of opinion that my honour has been assailed by a wicked and atrocious calumny, your generous sympathy, expressed in my acquittal, will be to you the most agreeable termination of your present labour, and to me the most honourable compensation for all that I have suffered from the moment I first heard of this most base and unfounded accusation.

The following witnesses were then called and examined:—

Serjeant Powell.—I am a serjeant in the Coldstream Guards. I was at the canteen on the day when Corporal George made some charge against Col. Gore. It was on Sunday evening. I was sitting in the canteen about eight o'clock, when Col. Gore's servant came in (William

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Cooper) and told me his master wanted to speak to me the next morning at eight o'clock, as he was going to leave town. He added, I expect it is about getting another servant, as master and I have had some words about lending the carriage. I told him I should be there at the time. He then went away, and I went to my room. I returned to the canteen that night, and I heard corporal George say, "there's a pretty thing. I was in company the other night with a Colonel of the Guards—that servant's master—in two or three public houses, and drinking with him in one of them. They went into two first, and at the third the Colonel called for a pot of beer and paid for it at the bar with sixpence, and received a penny change." He then said he was standing at a print shop near Harley-street, and was looking at the degree of a horse, when the Colonel came up and asked him where he was going to? He said no where particular, and the Colonel said, "Come along with me." He went with him to one or two streets, till at last they came to a public-house. The Colonel went and looked into the public house and came out again.

After some consultation between the PRESIDENT and the JUDGE-ADVOCATE, the Court was now cleared.

On our re-admission, the witness was recalled, and went on with his evidence as follows:—They then went to a second public house, and came out again, when they went to a third public house, where the Colonel called for a pot of beer at the bar, took it and paid 6d. for it, and got a penny change. The Colonel spoke to a little girl at the bar, and said it was almost time for her to be married, or something to that effect. They (the Colonel and George) then went into a little parlour near the bar; the Colonel brought in the beer, drank out of the pot, and put in it down to the table and he (George) then drank. Immediately after that a third person came in, and called for a pint of beer and a newspaper. The Colonel then went out, and said he should return immediately. He (George) waited some time, drank the beer out, and then went to the landlady, and asked her if she knew him? She did not know him, but he was a good natured gentleman, and often came there with soldiers and treated them with beer. He said, he then went out of the house into the street, to look if he could see him any where. He could not see him, and then went home. I saw Mrs. Green, who was examined yesterday, in these barracks, before, about nine months ago. Corporal George was charged with playing at cards with private soldiers, in a public house, and he brought this woman, who he said was his sister, to prove that at the same time he was alone her buying things. Corporal George was present when this woman said she was his sister.

Examined by Corporal George:—I made no observation when you made this statement to me. I never said "that is an old story, and I heard it years before."

Examined by the COURT.—There were two or three sergeants in the room at the time.

James Price sworn, and examined.—I am a private in the Coldstream Guards. I recollect being charged with Corporal George for playing at cards at the sign of the Green Man, in Green street. George said he should call upon his sister, Elizabeth Green, the woman who has been examined as a witness here, to come forward. She always owned herself to be his sister. George said should get his sister, Elizabeth Green, to come and say that he was along with her buying some goods; whereas in point of fact, he was playing cards with me all day.

Examined by Corporal George.—I did not see Elizabeth Green go into the orderly room, but I saw her at the gate. Witness withdrew.

Mary Lambert—I live in Barrett's court, Wigmore-street.—Plowman lives there. I have kept the house three years. I do not know a woman of the name of Green, and never let any part of my house to her. She never lived in the house. I may have seen her before to-day, but I do not recollect.—Witness withdrew.

Major Charles Bentinck sworn and examined.—I was present at the time of the investigation of the conduct of Colonel Gore, at Knightsbridge; Colonel Bouverie took down in writing what passed.

Colonel Woodford sworn and examined: I was also present at the investigation alluded to by the last witness.

A statement, dated the 16th of August, was then put in and read; which purported to be an account of the evidence given by Corporal George when first examined by the officers of his regiment on the subject of this charge. In this statement there were several very material variances, when compared with the testimony he this day gave before the Court.

There was a second statement, dated the 17th August, when he underwent a second examination, in which it also appeared that he varied in his story.

Major Bentinck's examination renewed. Corporal George said on the investigation in question, that Foster, who had formerly been in his regiment, and who knew him very well, saw him going into the public

house with Colonel Gore. He added, that Foster had been servant to Captain Salway, and was a stonemason by trade; he believed he was working at Highgate, but did not know where to find him.

Arthur Foster, sworn and examined.—I was servant to Captain Salway. I saw Corporal George, for the first time, about six or eight months ago, at Rothwell-park, in Hampshire: he was conducting a prisoner to Petersfield; I did not see him again till yesterday, did not see him in Oxford-street on the second of August last. From what I saw of him at Bothwell Park, if I had seen him in Oxford-street, I should have recollected him. I rather think I was out of employment on the Second of August; I am not certain.

Corporal George said, it was useless to ask this witness any questions. He had been told by a Serjeant that he said he did not know any thing of him whatever—when they had sailed in the same ship together from Portsmouth.

The witness, in re-examination, positively swore he did not see Corporal George on the 2d of August, nor was he in Oxford-street to his knowledge on that day.—Witness withdrew.

Thomas Gore, Esq. examined.—I live at No. 18, South Audley-street; My son, Colonel Gore, was in my company on the 2d of August. On that day the gig was ordered at a quarter past four; soon after which Col. Gore came down through the garden, and got into a gig with me at the stable. We then drove to Mr. Rose's, in Park-place, who was engaged; we then went to Mr. Stockdale's, in Piccadilly. Col. Gore got out and went into the shop. I remained at the door. About five o'clock a very heavy storm of rain came on, on which lasted some time. After it was over, the letter bell going, we returned to Mr. Rose's, who was still engaged—Colonel Gore got out of the gig and went in to consult Mr. Rose; he remained some time. After the consultation I drove him back to the stable at the back of my house. He then went up the garden to his own room, and I gave the wet umbrella to his servant, William Cooper. That was about a quarter past six o'clock; and at half-past six o'clock I sat down to dinner with my family in the parlour, and sent up Colonel Gore's dinner by his servant as usual, Colonel Gore not having dined below or walked out for nearly a month. Whilst we were at dinner, having a clock on the sideboard, it struck seven. I am confidently punctual as to the time. The groom was directed to get the gig when ordered, and about half-past seven or twenty minutes before eight, Colonel Gore came down the garden to the stable, and his servant brought a dry umbrella. We then got into the gig, and Col. Gore put on his blue cloak, as he wanted air in the gig, being very indifferent, and unable to walk. I then drove down South-street gently into Park lane, down Upper Bond street, Grosvenor-square, and so to Oxford street. I passed Bell's (the chymist) door, and turned round to the right of Queen-street, and placed the carriage against Bell's east window and the cutler's shop for Colonel Gore to get out, not being able to draw up at Bell's door, because of the crossing from Portland-street. Colonel Gore then threw off his cloak and went into Bell's shop with Mr. Rose's prescription. He remained there a few minutes, and he never was out of my sight the whole of that afternoon or evening, except those few minutes. I watched his coming out, and that instant he came out he got into the gig put on his cloak and we returned the same way to Park-lane, went in at Grosvenor-gate, drove a short time about Hyde-park, went out at Chesham-gate, and strait home to the same stable from whence we had departed. It was then half-past eight. Colonel Gore then went up the garden to the drawing room, where he lay on the sofa the whole evening.

Examined by Corporal George.—"This good gentleman states that his son was never out of his sight but the few minutes in the chymist's; whereas he has already stated he sent his dinner up to him in his room. I would ask him whether he is sure he was then in his room? A. I can swear that he was. I went up to him two or three times during dinner, as was my practice every day, to see that he had every thing right: I saw him, and can positively swear he was there.

Corporal George by the COURT.—Could he have gone into Oxford-street in the intervals when you were absent from him? Certainly not.—"He had not time, and he could not walk, the longest time between the periods of my seeing him, did not exceed, in the first instance, five or ten minutes; and in the second, twenty minutes or a quarter of an hour. His servant, William Cooper, attended him during his dinner.

Colonel Woodford again examined.—When this charge was made, I met Mr. Gore (the last witness) at Sir Henry Bouverie's in St. James's-square, to hear his statement in consequence of the statement of Corporal George. Sir Henry Bouverie, Colonel Hamilton, Colonel Gore, Mr. Gore, and a friend of his were present. At that meeting Mr. Gore gave in substance the same account he has given this day. I took a minute of what occurred. (The witness then read his minute and its contents confirmed his impression.)

Mr. Thomas Rose examined.—I am a surgeon, residing in Park-place, at St. James's. Colonel Gore was a patient of mine. I wrote

the prescription produced on the day it bears date (the 2d of August.) it was between half-past four and six when I saw Col. Gore; he was not in a state of health to be walking about the street on a wet day. I particularly cautioned him against such a practice, as he was suffering under a very severe complaint at the time. I heard a report against Colonel Gore, and went to him, informing him of the circumstance, on the 14th of August, to Ramsgate, where he was for the benefit of sea air, he came to town the next day.

Mr. J. Farden, assistant to Mr. Bell, the chemist, in Oxford-street, proved that he had made up the prescription produced on the 2d of August. It was for Colonel Gore, and was delivered at his house in South Audley-street, Colonel Gore, called between six and eight. Witness believed it was past seven. Colonel Gore delivered the prescription himself. He was dressed as a private gentleman; a dark coat and waistcoat. He did not observe any thing further.

John Davis, groom to Col. Gore. Confirmed the evidence of Mr. Gore, as to the departure from and return to South Audley-street with the gig, both before and after dinner.

William Cooper examined.—I am now and was footman to Col. Gore in August last. I remember his going to Ramsgate. I remember Friday the 2d of August. I waited upon him a dinner that day. He dined about half-past six. I carried his dinner up to him in his own room. During dinner I was up and down with him several times. I saw him go out about half-past seven, after he had dined. It was impossible for Colonel Gore, after he came into dinner, and half past seven, to have gone out without my knowledge. When he did go out, he went out in the tilbury with his father.

Examined by the Court.—I saw Colonel Gore several times that afternoon before he went out; he was dressed in a red striped dressing gown. When he went out I believe he wore a blue coat. I cannot say whether he wore blue or white trousers; I believe it was either one or the other. I do not remember whether Colonel Gore's father went up to him during dinner or not. He might have done so without my seeing him.—Colonel Gore here announced that he had no other witness to call.

The PRESIDENT asked Corporal George whether he had any other witnesses to call, or any further remarks to make.

Corporal George, in reply, complained that after he had first mentioned the business in the canteen, he was solemnly charged, on pain of confinement to hold his tongue on the subject, even at the peril of his life, or he might have found some soldier who had seen him in company with Colonel Gore.

The PRESIDENT remarked, that it was fit he should be restrained from circulating such a story till the facts were properly inquired into.

Colonel Woodford stated, that so far as Corporal George from being prevented from looking for witnesses, that he had full permission to go out whenever he chose for that purpose in company with a Serjeant.

The Serjeant being present, confirmed Col. Woodford's statement, and said that he repeatedly asked George whether he wished to go anywhere, as he was ready to accompany him.

The Court now asked George whether he could mention any person whom he was desirous to have called to support his statement, and who he had been prevented from bringing forward. He answered in the negative.

The proceedings were here closed. The Court was cleared, and the Members proceeded to deliberate on their judgment.

BRIGADE ORDERS.—SEPTEMBER 16, 1822.

The Commander-in-Chief having laid before the King the proceedings of a General Court Martial, held in Portman street Barracks, on the 13th and 14th September, 1822, for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Gore, of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, who was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz:—

"For having on the 2d August last, at a public-house in Oxford-street, associated with, and joined company with, and drank beer with Corporal Samuel George, of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, such conduct being unbecoming the Character of an Officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court having taken into consideration the evidence adduced before them in support of this prosecution, and likewise the evidence received by the Court on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Gore in his defence against the charge preferred against him, are of opinion—

"That the charge exhibited in this case against Lieutenant-Colonel Gore, is FALSE, WICKED, and SCANDALOUS; and they do most fully and honourably acquit him thereof."

His Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

By command of his Royal Highness,

(Signed) H. TAYLOR.

RELATIVE RANK AND PRECEDENCE (DIRECTED BY ORDER) OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Admiral or Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet, ranks with a Field Marshal of the Army.

The Admirals, with their Flags at the Maintopmast-head rank with Generals.

Vice-Admirals rank with Lieutenant-Generals.

Rear-Admirals rank with Major-Generals.

Commodores, with broad Pendants, rank with Brigadier-Generals.

Captains commanding Post Ships, after three years from the date of their first Commission for a Post Ship, rank with Colonels.

All other Captains commanding Post Ships, rank with Lieutenant-Colonels.

Captains of his Majesty's Ships or Vessels, not taking Post, rank with Majors.

Lieutenants of his Majesty's ships rank with Captains.

The Rank and Precedence of Naval Officers in the classes above mentioned, take place according to the seniority of their respective commissions.

Post-Captains, commanding ships or vessels that do not give Post, rank only with Majors during the time of their commanding such vessels.

Nothing in these regulations is to authorise a Military Officer to command any of his Majesty's squadrons or ships, nor a Naval Officer to command troops on land.

Invalids from the 26th, 27th, 64th, 73th Regiments of Foot disembarked at Chatham, on the 12th instant, from his Majesty's Armed ship, Dasher, from Gibraltar.

Invalids from the 4th, 5th, and 25th Regiments of Foot, and from the Staff Corps, also disembarked at Chatham, on the 12th instant, from his Majesty's said armed ship, Dasher, from Barbadoes.

Dr. Fuller.—This pleasant and industrious writer was greatly admired for his agreeable conversation; but he had a fault which such characters are not always free from—he would rather lose his friend than his jest. Having written some verses upon a scolding wife, Dr. Cosins, Master of Queen's College, Cambridge, his friend and patron one day desired to have a copy of them; to whom Fuller imprudently replied: "It is needless to give you the copy, for you already have the original." This jest, as it happened to be a truth, gave such offence, that the doctor instantly withdrew his patronage, and was from that time his decided enemy.

Royal Tailors.—Voltaire relates, that when Charles the Twelfth, of Sweden, and Augustus, King of Poland, met in the camp of the former, the whole conversation was on the subject of the enormous jack-boots which Charles always took such pride in wearing! At Tilsit, where Napoleon, Alexander, and Frederick "held conferences," the two latter used frequently to occupy themselves in contriving dresses for dragoons, debating upon what button the crosses of the orders ought to be hung, and such other fooleries. Whether the Swede and the Pole, or the Russian and the Prussian Monarchs, occupied themselves most like kings, it is not easy to determine. Charles's boots being an eccentric fashion, might excite a little discussion of the novelty, but the dragoon jackets have become a common-place subject for the exercise of royal intellects. If another great Personage, whom we all know, had been there, what fearful Revolutions in the cut of soldiers' coats might have been expected from such a Trimvirate of Royal Tailors!

Heretics.—It is a vain thing to talk of an Heretic, for a man, for his heart can think no otherwise than he does think.—Selden.

Parson.—Though we write Parson differently, yet it is but Person; that is, the individual Person set apart for the service of such a Church; and it is in Latin Persona, and Personatus is a Personage.—Selden.

Pantomimes.—The first pantomime in England was produced at Drury-lane in 1702, in an entertainment called the Tavern Bilkers. It lingered only five nights.—Its author, however Weaver, a dancing-master at Shrewsbury brought out another in 1716, called the Loves of Mars and Venus, which met with great success. On this occasion Steele wrote the following lines on the back of one of the playbills at Button's coffee-house:—

"Weaver, corrupter of this present age,
Who first taught silent sins upon the stage."

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 57 —

An Explanation.

The late Editor having taken his departure for England, and committed into our hands, the entire management of the JOURNAL; we intended, yesterday, to have offered a few remarks to our Readers and to the Public, naturally growing out of this change: but the observations contained in the JOHN BULL, called away our attention, and induced us to give him an immediate reply, to the specific charge brought against us, lest silence, even for a day, should be construed into a tacit acknowledgment, on our part, of the correctness of the calumnies put forth against us in that Paper. The only charge which our sagacious Cotemporary has yet been able to conjure up to our prejudice, is, that in undertaking to conduct the JOURNAL, we have been actuated by a determined hostility to the Government. How the BULL could have dived into our motives, we are at a loss to conjecture; for we never made its ostensible Editor, nor its Correspondents, who pour forth such copious libations of gall and venom into its columns, our confidants. They may urge the writings of the transmitted Editor of the JOURNAL on being compelled to abandon his post, and what has appeared in its pages before we had the direction of the Press, as affecting us; but such Jesuitical subterfuge cannot avail them, in the opinion of rational men: their sophisticated arguments, built on such absurd premises, must fall to the ground, without producing conviction, or making the slightest impression on the public mind.

The Bullites are aware of this; and they have, therefore, descended so low as to attempt to prejudice our Readers against us, by indulging in scurrilous and unmanly reflections on the fortuitous circumstance of our birth, and in hypercritical remarks on the language of the JOURNAL, the moment they supposed it to have been penned by us. In the tempest and whirlwind of their rage, their judgments have been perverted; and they have reasoned thus:—No person born and educated in the country, can write the English language idiomatically, or with any degree of grammatical correctness; the present conductor of the JOURNAL, was both born and bred in India: ergo, he cannot write English with any tolerable accuracy! Without undecieving them further, we shall put it to our readers, whether they ever fastidiously sought for, or always found, in the writings of our Predecessor, or of the classic Editor of the BULL, the rules of composition rigidly adhered to? None but a spleenetic tyro, ever thinks of looking into the ephemeral columns of a Newspaper—always, unavoidably, got through the Press in a hurry—for immaculate specimens of classical composition. But the men of business and of fashion, peruse a Newspaper for information and amusement; and not to study the belles-lettres. The wide and extensive circulation of the JOURNAL, is a proof of this: and need we strengthen what we have advanced, by instancing the rapid sales of two extensive editions of the TRAVELS IN PALESTINE? No: but, then, these were written by a man who drew his first breath in England; and, of course, no body ever dreamt of criticising his language!

But while we can laugh at the puerilities and absurdities of the hypercritic, printed in the columns of the BULL, under the head of JOURNALANA; we cannot but pity the man who can demean himself so far below the rank of his species, as to make our parentage a theme of vituperation and abuse. Such a man is a disgrace to his country—a scandal to the name of Englishman; a name, with which the world has long been accustomed to associate the idea of every thing that is good, of every thing that is great, of every thing that is noble; in fact, of every quality which can adorn and dignify human nature. It is on that account alone, that we pride ourselves in being the descendant of a Briton. The Bullites may enjoy the adventitious distinction which the name confers; but they have not shewn themselves to possess the virtues, which ought to actuate the conduct of every man who has the honor to wear it. Every man that was born in Rome, was not a Roman; but he only who acted as a Roman ought. Their remarks and observations on our birth, we shall pass by without any further notice; because, at this time of day, we believe there are not many minds so contracted as that of the Editor of the BULL, and of his Correspondents in which their scurrility can excite a congenial feeling.

We shall therefore proceed to notice the only charge, which bears a serious aspect, brought against us in the BULL: that is, of pre-meditated and determined hostility to the Government. While we enter our unqualified disclaimer against the charge, we beg to say a few words on the subject of our connection with the JOURNAL. In the month of July last, altho' personally unknown to the transmitted Editor, we received a note from him, tendering to us the situations of Assistant Editor and Reporter to his Paper, coupled with the promise of our succeeding to the Editorship, in the event of any accident to him; thinking this would prove to our advantage, we accepted the offer; and continued to discharge the duties prescribed to us, until compelled, by loss of health, to relinquish them, notwithstanding the future prospects that were held out to us. In the month of November, when we had scarcely regained our wonted health, we received a note from the late Editor, proposing to give us the entire management of the JOURNAL; with a stipulation, that the fair proof-sheets should be ready for his inspection, by four o'clock in the afternoon; and that, to lighten our labors, he would occasionally assist us with a paragraph: but owing to the state of our health, and by the advice of our physician, we were obliged to decline accepting of the offer then made to us.

We continued, however, as we had always done since we had first joined the JOURNAL, to contribute to its pages, whenever health and leisure permitted. On the 13th of last month, we received another note from Mr. Buckingham, stating, that "if we were disengaged, he had it in his power to be of service to us in an arrangement for our being attached to this Office, under more favourable circumstances for us than when we first joined it." Having regained our health, and being unemployed, we accepted of our present situation as Editor of this Paper: but not without mature deliberation, and not before the afternoon of the 17th ultimo. In so doing, we never had the most distant idea of opposing ourselves to the Government: and, consequently, the calumny so diligently propagated in the columns of the JOHN BULL to our disparagement, that we have stepped forward to resist the highest authority of the land, is totally unfounded. It is equally incorrect, that we have taken upon ourselves to be the Champion of Englishmen, disaffected to the best system of government this country ever yet enjoyed; for we do not yet know that any such Englishmen exist; nor have we communion or fellow ship with any such men. As lovers of our country, we do not conceal our wish to see it have a FREE PRESS; and we feel no hesitation in declaring, that we are disposed to lend whatever aid may be in our power, towards the attainment of that desirable object: and this, as well for the good of the country, as for the stability and permanency of the BRITISH RULE in India.

But earnestly we hope our ideas of a FREE PRESS will not be misunderstood, nor our language disingenuously misrepresented, nor the meaning of our words intentionally perverted. In the outset, we deprecate any such attempt. By the term FREE PRESS, we do not mean a seditious nor licentious press: but an independent press, equally free from the party views and prejudices of men in power, as from the control of any set of men of whatever rank in society: in fact, a press open to the public at large, through which they may communicate their sentiments, in temperate and decorous language. For we are of opinion, that "every freeman has undoubtedly a right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public; to forbid this, is to destroy the freedom of the press; but if he publishes what is improper, mischievous, or illegal, he must take the consequences of his own temerity."—Having said thus much as to our ideas of a FREE PRESS, we have only to add regarding ourselves, that before we consented to take upon us the Editorship of the JOURNAL, we expressed our apprehensions to a Gentleman high in the Service, that if we did so, we should be considered both obnoxious and hostile to the Government; when, in truth, we were not actuated with the least desire to give the RULERS OF THE COUNTRY, the smallest umbrage or offense; nor to inflict wanton or unnecessary pain, upon any member of society, however humble he may be in the walks of life: and the reply we received was, that he did not think so, and that he was convinced, the Government would not consider us in that light, merely for accepting of a

situation which was offered to us: and he further appeared to be of opinion, that the CALCUTTA JOURNAL had already done a great deal of good to the country, and that it would continue to do so, if conducted in a proper spirit; but that the Editor ought to avoid attributing improper motives to the acts of Government. This was the opinion of the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS also; and, as we have been given to understand, he declared it even at the Council Board.

Having already trespassed so long on the patience of our readers, we shall only add a few brief remarks as to the future conduct of this Paper. We propose, then, to maintain the independent principles on which it has been undeviatingly conducted; and to afford as much information and literary entertainment to its friends and supporters, as the extent of our abilities and means will permit. We take the opportunity, therefore, to assure the numerous Correspondents of the JOURNAL, that the same attention and fidelity will be rigidly observed towards them, which they have, hitherto, been accustomed to experience, from its late Editor; and to solicit a continuance of their very able co-operation and exertions, towards enriching the columns of this Paper with literary and scientific information, and affording that species of varied and useful local intelligence, which it has so pre-eminently enjoyed for a period of four years. The publication of transactions in the interior of the country, and the proceedings of the *Moffussil Courts*, and of the *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*; would, no doubt, be very conducive to the good Government of British India, and attended with very beneficial consequences to the Natives in particular, and to the community at large. This is an object, which has been long and much desired; and we invite every Friend of India, of Britain, of humanity, to contribute towards its realization. The development of such transactions and proceedings, we are fully aware, will be denominated "*pernicious publicity*" by some; and by others, considered as militating against authority, and as unnecessarily disturbing the quiet and established course of things, which has been so long pursued: but we are satisfied, that to every man of probity, justice, and benevolence, the principle of such development must recommend itself.

We shall spare no exertions, so far as in us lies, to inform and enlighten the inhabitants, of this country, generally; and to co-operate, as auxiliaries, with those philanthropic men who are engaged in organizing a system of instruction and education throughout the country, towards raising the Natives as high in the rank of rational beings, as may be practicable: for we should consider it a degradation and perversion of our moral faculty, not to assist in enlightening the minds of the Hindûs and Mahomedans. We leave the charitable office of advocating the political necessity of keeping them in ignorance, to men of Machiavelian principles,—to men of perverted hearts;—to such men, as the Editor of the ASIATIC JOURNAL: who contends, that information should be confined within a narrow compass, in this country; since it is evident, that *knowledge* proves dangerous, and *emulation* fatal.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, MARCH 4, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 31 0	30 0
Unremittable ditto,	8 0	7 6
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 18 Months, dated 30th of April 1823,	26 0	25 0
Bank Shares,	6200 0	6100 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	207 0	206 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3-8 per cent.		

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 206 4	a 206 8	per 100
Donbloons,	30 8	a 31 8	each
Joes, or Pexas,	17 8	a 17 12	each
Dutch Ducats,	4 4	a 4 12	each
Louis D'Ors,	8 4	a 8 8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 4	a 190 8	per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6 1/2	a 3 7 6	each
Sovereigns,	10 12	a 11 0	
Bank of England Notes,	9 8	a 10 0	

Summary Transmission.

Hoc esto mementum nil conscire sibi et nulli paleocere culpam.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

On my way to my Agent's yesterday, I was attracted by the tinkling of a bell just as I approached the door of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL Office: I looked out, and saw a black board hung up at the door, which had on it these words,—“An Auction here to-day.” As I had been down the river for several days and had but that morning returned, I had not heard of the Summary Transmission of Mr. Buckingham, and the first idea that came across me was, that Mr. B. must have died suddenly. Resolved to ascertain the fact I ordered my Coachman to stop, and going in, enquired of the first man I met walking in a long handsome Veranda in which was placed an “Auctioneer's Pulpit.” He told me, what I was delighted to hear, that Mr. Buckingham was not dead, but that he had been suddenly ordered out of the Country! “On what account,” said I “Because, Sir, (said the stranger) he foolishly pointed at our Scotch Minister for descending from the Pulpit, to be a Clerk of Stationary.” “Good heaven, said I, you must be mistaken, it cannot be;” and he suddenly left me.

It was about half past nine o'clock: there was a solemn silence throughout the house, and I observed in the countenances of a few Natives, who were dressed in a very handsome Livery, a sympathy,—an expression of regret that said at once, “we are about to lose a good Master.” So turning to the left, I entered a very large and handsome Hall, in which were spread, the full length of the room, elegant mahogany tables, which seemed almost to bend under the weight of the handsomest Plate I ever beheld, rich and beautiful China-ware, with costly services of Cut Glass. With these superb articles of Furniture, as well as some excellently executed Prints which adorned the walls of this spacious room, I amused myself for some time; unable to satisfy my mind with the story related to me by the stranger fully persuaded as I then was, that an act such as described to me, could not in the present enlightened age be visited by such unexampled severity. Leaving the room with intention of going to my Agent's, and just as I approached the door, I was attracted by the superior style of the stair-case on my right, the steps of which were neatly painted, and had running through the center, one breadth of uncommonly handsome oil cloth, secured by brass rods, which reminded me so much of an English Gentleman's (indeed I may say Nobleman's) House that I could not resist the temptation of going a little farther to satisfy curiosity. So I ascended slowly, admiring a beautiful Painting at the top of the first lobby. Still turning to my right, I observed a Lady and a Gentleman at breakfast, and was about to turn back, fearful that I was intruding, when I saw them rise, the Lady passing quickly up the second flight of stairs, while the Gentleman passed by me full of thought. I recognised him to be Mr. Buckingham: he looked pale and deep in thought, but as I had not the pleasure of his acquaintance I passed on.

I now walked up a Verandah, which was handsomely furnished, having by way of finish and effect, a large Pier Glass touching the floor fixed at its Eastern end. I thought that this perhaps was the state room, furnished and reserved for holiday time; when casting my eye on a door which was half open, I ventured to look in, and beheld one of the neatest and most tastefully furnished rooms I ever was in—its walls were painted with a light blue, finished by a handsome appropriate border, in every way resembling an English room, and furnished, but not at all crowded, with the most fashionable and useful articles to suit the coloring of the walls. From that room I entered into a most splendidly fitted out Drawing Room, from whence I wandered though a suit of rooms, which appeared to me to contain every thing in which, taste, elegance, consistency, and expense were combined. Having walked though all the rooms, full a dozen times, I felt as if on enchanted ground, and was so completely lost in admiration and delight, that I had

not noticed the arrival of different people, whom I now found crowding the rooms, and seeming like myself perfectly paralyzed. I now thought of proceeding to my Agent's, when going down stairs, I heard the Auctioneer hammering away at the *Lots*; so I got into my Carriage and drove to the office, where I learnt the awful story of Mr. B.'s Transmission, and found that what the simple stranger had told me was too true. On my return from my Agent's I felt an inclination to take one more view of this elegant Mansion: it was not quite six o'clock when I entered; the sale was nearly finished, and the noise and confusion occasioned by the number of attendants, together with the movement from upstairs of the various articles, produced a striking contrast between that hour and when I entered the house in the morning.—As I passed along the lower Verandah, I observed Mr. B. in his private study, surrounded by many of the most respectable Members of this Society, and as I recollected that the upper rooms were the best worth admiring, I walked upstairs as well as I could, being jostled every step, by fellows with large marble tables, couches, and paintings, in their arms.

If in the morning I had been lost in admiration of this beautifully furnished residence, how much was I shocked when I entered the rooms, and saw the whole broken up, and *destroyed* for ever. Good God! said I, and is this what we are *all* liable to be brought to, if by any trifling act of *indiscretion*, any one or more of us should incur the displeasure of the Governor?—Surely it would require but the Legislator to witness this melancholy scene to blot out for ever from the book of statutes, an act so barbarous, and so mischievous in its tendency, as to be a disgrace to the Nation whose Council framed, and whose Rulers sanctioned it. Never, thought I, shall we be able to consider our lives or our properties safe, until this absurd power is withdrawn—and surely no man will deny, that it is absurd, indeed cruel, that the fate of even *one* human being, perhaps one hundred men, should be in the hands of any one Individual; for can there be a stronger proof of its monstrous absurdity, than the recent order issued to Mr. Buckingham, by which, for ought I know, his family and himself may be ruined, and their prospects blasted beyond redemption.

Your obedient Servant,

March 1, 1823.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Superintending Surgeons.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Your Correspondent GRYPHIUS Pis having plainly intimated that he thinks it altogether "*monstrous*" that any Surgeon who is qualified to fill the situation of Superintending Surgeon should be allowed to waive his claims to that office, I do not expect to convince him of his error. But as he has brought this matter before the Public, I request you will spare a corner of your Paper for a few remarks, which may tend to satisfy those Medical Men who are at a distance from the Presidency, that there exists no immediate danger to the "Rules and Regulations of this branch of the Service" and that our "Interests" are not compromised. It is a subject on which I know some pains have been taken to raise a clamour as if some great grievance were apprehended.

A little consideration will shew, strange as it may seem to this writer, that the situation of Superintending Surgeon is an *Office or Staff Appointment*, and not a *Grade or Rank* in the Medical Service.

1.—The Regulations direct that all Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons attached to the Military Service may retire on the pay of their *rank* after Twenty years service. Consequently a Surgeon who had been promoted but one day might retire on the Pay of his New Rank in the same manner as a Major or Lieut. Colonel becomes entitled to the pension of the higher rank the moment he is promoted to it. But the retiring pension of Superintending Surgeons and of the Medical Board, is regulated on an entirely different principle; it is only given after a Surgeon has filled those responsible and important situations for a certain number of years.

2.—Promotion in the whole of the Company's Military Service is regulated by seniority; and appointment to staff situations by selection. GRYPHIUS speaks of a Surgeon's "taking his regular tour of duty" as Superintending Surgeon, but it is no more a *tour of duty* than it is a *Rank*, and GRYPHIUS should have remembered that it could not be both. The Regulation and usage I believe is this; when a Superintending Surgeon is required to fill a vacancy, the Medical Board are called upon to recommend a fit person. They naturally give a preference, among persons all of whom they consider to be fit, to the Senior on the list, and thus it happens that the Regimental Surgeons are appointed by a pretty regular gradation. Every old Surgeon however knows that there have been exceptions (Wilson, Shaw, &c.) sufficiently numerous to mark, that the succession is not unbroken, or a claim of right like promotion. It is much the same with the appointment of general officers to the Staff. In principle it is a selection, but in practice it generally happens that Officers who have attained the rank of Major General are appointed in their turn. Did any body ever on that account think of calling this a separate grade?

3.—When a Superintending Surgeon goes to Europe on Furlough he returns simply a Surgeon, and though he might be Senior to every one of the Officers then filling these Staff appointments, he would not displace even the junior; but however fit for the post he formerly held, he could only be employed in the same way again upon a vacancy occurring. An instance of this occurred in Dr. A. R.—'s case a few years ago. So if an ex-Superintendent of Buildings were to return from furlough, he would find that he had no *lien* whatever on his former appointment. But an Officer who has been promoted to any rank on returning from Europe, instantly rejoins his corps and takes away the charge held by a junior in his absence: thus a Lieutenant Colonel supercedes a Major and a Surgeon an Assistant Surgeon.

It is certainly a disgrace for a man to be passed over in the selection to fill the place of a Superintending Surgeon if it be because the Medical Board do not think him fit; but not else. There can be no disgrace if a Surgeon were passed by at his own request either as an indulgence, or because his services are considered more desirable where he is. Thus the Court of Directors formerly directed Dr. James Campbell their Apothecary to be passed over without prejudice to his claims to a seat in the Medical Board.

Granting the situation to be both "*troublesome and invidious*," yet as there is yet no want of candidates who are eager to fill it, it does not appear that the Medical Service at large suffers any hardship by one or two persons being allowed to decline the appointment. GRYPHIUS lays a "*Monstrous*" and CAPITAL emphasis upon an individual's waving his claim to this situation AS A MATTER OF RIGHT, and at his pleasure. Suppose I admit that it is not a right, but maintain that it is a matter of reasonable and just indulgence; like the claim to Furlough after ten years service, which Government might see cause occasionally to refuse (when an Officer's Services were urgently required), but which they would always be disposed to grant. It will hardly be disputed that Government have the right of selection by the Regulations of the Service, and I do not see that there can be any moral necessity for this being so exercised that a Surgeon may be turned out of "an appointment, which (if he were nominated to be a Superintending Surgeon) would fall to others." This indeed seems to be the unkindest cut of all: *Hinc illæ Lachrymæ!*

The interests of the Medical Service at large are likely to be benefited by what GRYPHIUS complains of. For (to suppose a case) if Dr. A. has an appointment in Calcutta, and also much private practice which makes him desirous to waive his claim to the vacant situation, and if Dr. B. who is below him, is appointed in consequence—the latter will become entitled to the higher retiring Pension some years sooner, while the former will also be able to save an independent fortune so much the sooner—and the Medical list will in all probability get the two steps occasioned by their resignation within a shorter time than they would otherwise have occurred

It is true that the person who may flatter himself that he would have come into A's practice, or may think he has interest to succeed to his appointment, would be woefully disappointed, and it is natural enough that he should "rail against it." But he will in vain attempt to persuade his brethren, that the interests of the Medical Branch of the service have been at all injured.

March 4, 1823.

CANDIDUS.

Natural Curiosity.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Having according to my custom, ordered my easy chair to be placed by the side of the Laul Diggy, and my fishing tackle to be got in readiness, I sat down on Monday Evening to angle for an appetite till dinner was on the table. After a few barren nibbles, I pulled up my line to see if all was right, when I was surprised to observe something on the hook resembling very much the fish called a Mackerel. On examining it attentively, I found that its sides were excessively puffed out, so that it did not seem so much uncommoded by the hook as something else which internally preyed on its vitals. Having caused it to be dissected, I to my great surprise found a Letter crumpled together in its belly loaded with a large piece of red sealing wax which I conclude had operated as a bait to entrap the incautious Mackerel in the same manner as the bit of red cloth used by our fishermen at home.

Curiosity being awakened I had the Letter carefully dried and unfolded and with much trouble at last succeeded in decyphering the most of it. Unfortunately, however, the united effects of water and friction had entirely destroyed one part of the Manuscript; but that I shall endeavour to supply by conjecture. Should you publish this natural curiosity, distinguish the inuendoe by a different character and the precious morsel rescued me from jaws of oblivion will stand as follows:—

To the Editor of (John Bull.)

SIR,

I was so much gratified by the eloquent and persuasive discourse which I heard at the [Scotch Kirk] this-morning, that I cannot but regret the small number of persons who attended. The preacher's text, was St. Luke chapter XII. verse 51. The heads into which the sermon branched were rather too many for our English taste, but the application; (as it is called) was very striking, and seemed to come home to every one of the congregation.

Perhaps the Reverend Preacher will be induced to publish his discourse, for the edification of his Episcopalian brethren. Surely the JOHN BULL could not refuse to issue an Extra Paper for this purpose; particularly after having obliged the FRIEND TO BANKS on the 1st of January last, by printing for him an Extra BULL of 20 pages.

I am, &c.

A LAYMAN.

March 2.

Note.—On turning up to the text quoted, we find the words are "Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you nay; but rather division."

The application might no doubt have been striking enough.—ED.

Births.

At Benares, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant W. TURNER, 1st Battalion 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, Adjutant and Quarter Master of the European Invalids at Chunar, of a Daughter.

At Surat, on the 3d ultimo, the Lady of EDWARD GRANT, Esq. of the Civil Service on that Establishment, of a Son.

At Indore, on the 3d ultimo, the Lady of JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. Deputy Opium Agent, of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 1st ultimo, the Lady of WILLIAM CHAPLIN, Esq. Commissioner in the Dekhan, of a Son.

At New South Wales, on the 20th of October, Mrs. PAYNE, of a Son.

At the same place, on the 22d of October, the Lady of Lieutenant STREET, of the Royal Navy, of a Daughter.

Union Chapel.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Not having yet seen a reply to the query of "AN ENQUIRER," which appeared in your widely circulated JOURNAL of the 9th of Dec. I beg to intrude these few lines in the pages of your paper, for reasons which I shall assign in the sequel, and I entreat that you will kindly give them a spare corner.

The question of "AN ENQUIRER," you will recollect, Sir, related to the recent innovation of letting the Seats at the UNION CHAPEL. That Sacred Edifice was built at the expence of the Public. The property therefore, although to be recognised primarily, as the House of God, for whose service it was built and dedicated, yet, secondarily, belongs to the Public. At the opening of the Place of Worship, after its completion, the worthy Pastor of the UNION CHAPEL, (who has left for a season, and his lamented colleague who has since entered into his rest) held out to the Congregation, then and there being, a distinct pledge, that nothing of the kind would ever take place in that Chapel. No appropriation of Pews, nor hiring of Seats. But that, in unison with the Spirit of the Gospel preached within its walls, both would be FREE to the rich and to the poor; to the high and to the low, wherever they might choose to sit and listen, *ad libitum*, to "sweeter sounds than music knows." But, behold, a new era hath now opened on us! The seats at the Place of Worship, hitherto denominated the CHAPEL of UNION, are now DIVIDED! *There is one seat for Thee; one for Moses, and one for Elias*, regularly rated, tick-etted and numbered!! Alas! How has the original pledge been forgotten! How has the Chapel of Union lost her claim to that fair title! How is the anomaly to be reconciled! Really, Sir, I am at a loss in what manner to account for this taxation, and the consequent hardships to which some Individuals are subjected. I shall relate an instance or two to the point.—An acquaintance of mine, who contributed his mite toward the Building of the Chapel in question, and who fully expected to benefit from the instructions afforded there, has recently been obliged, by the promulgation of the Notice for the Letting of Seats, to sit here and there, in some of the last Seats, or to go to other places of Worship to hear the word of God. Another friend of mine, whilst I am writing this, tells me, that a poor Writer in the same office with himself, contributed his little quota (though little, Sir, yet given not grudgingly, for God loveth a cheerful giver,) towards the same laudable purpose, who is now compelled to sit here and there, or resort to the sister places of Divine Worship. Surely "these things ought not so to be," particularly after the unequivocal pledge above adverted to, so publicly given before God and Man. This pledge loudly calls upon the present officiating Pastor and his Brethren in the Holy Office, to redeem it. May the call not be made in vain.

I am decidedly of opinion (and herein I am borne out by many) that more means than one, present themselves, which would fully answer the purposes contemplated by the Peerage System.—A voluntary subscription, for instance, if set on foot, would no doubt realize funds sufficient for all reasonable expenses. It cannot be denied that the Congregation have most willingly come forward with a helping hand whenever a call has been made upon them for pecuniary aid, on account of the UNION CHAPEL, and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that they would hesitate to do the like again if an appeal were made to them, provided a promise were, at the same time, held out to them that such a contribution would supersede in toto the objectionable grievance complained of.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Feb. 25, 1823.

ANOTHER ENQUIRER.

Errata.

In yesterday's JOURNAL, page 41, column 1, line 22, for "local," read "loyal;" column 2, line 53, for "title," read "tittle."

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Dinner to Mr. Bell.

DINNER GIVEN TO ALEXANDER BELL, ESQ. MEMBER OF COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay Courier, February 15, 1823.

On Monday last (Feb. 10) a numerous body of the friends of Mr. Bell, gave a Dinner to that Gentleman, at the Secretary's House in the Fort, previous to his Departure for England in the COLUMBIA.

The party consisted of about a hundred and fifty Gentlemen, and the Dinner and Wines were excellent. Mr. Warden presided on the occasion; being supported on his right by Mr. Bell and the Honorable the Governor, and on his left by Mr. Prendergrast and Mr. Meriton; Mr. President Irwin officiated as Vice, supported by Sir Edward West, and General Smith.—On casting a glance around the table, we could not help indulging in pleasing anticipations of the evening's entertainment, from the presence of so many cheerful countenances.

The cloth being removed, the President, in succession, gave the usual constitutional toasts. In proposing the health of the King, he expressed his fears that the ROYAL SOVEREIGN yacht, excellent as she is in all points, yet could scarcely be expected to make her appearance on this side of the Cape of Good Hope; nor could his Majesty's loyal subjects in this remote corner of his dominions, indulge any very sanguine expectations of beholding their Sovereign arrayed either in the Hindoo or Mussulman costume.

In proposing the next toast, "the Governor General of India," Mr. Warden took occasion to express his peculiar gratification in paying that tribute of respect to a school fellow and friend in so high an office; that arduous as must be the duty to any one, to occupy a chair that had been filled by the Marquis of Hastings, he felt confident that the talents, the long and approved experience, and the sound judgement of Mr. Adam would, be his reign short or protracted, enable him to transfer the sceptre of India to his successor, undiminished in lustre and in popularity. Drank with three times three and great applause.

On rising again, Mr. Warden besought the indulgence of the meeting whilst he adverted to those considerations which had influenced the friends of Mr. Bell, in offering this public tribute of their respect and esteem for his character, on his approaching retirement from this society. Such testimonials to the virtues of those who had, by their conduct, commanded or conciliated the good opinion of their fellow citizens, were not uncommon, either in this or in our native country, and it was a practice attended with the most salutary effects. The aggrandizement of our empire in India and the foundations of its sovereignty over so vast a tract of country, and over so immense a population, had necessarily led to an augmentation of official and other institutions, to a consequent increase of public functionaries, and to an ingress of great numbers of British subjects of all ranks and classes. Whether as a member of government, observed Mr. Warden, or as one of its executive officers—whether as a member of those professional establishments which have been formed, either for the external protection or internal administration of the country—whether as a member of a commercial body, or as an individual of the society, the character of all and each of us, had now become more subject to public scrutiny, and to the test of Public Opinion. That it was not to the vigilant control of the ruling authorities at home, nor to that of a British Public, that our conduct was now more exclusively responsible; but to the discriminating eyes of an Indian population, intensely bent on our character, and in an appreciation of the claims we possess, to the maintenance of that supremacy, of which we have laid the foundation. Having afforded to the Native states of India, the most decisive proofs of the overwhelming superiority of our arms,—having sheathed the sword—we had now the more difficult task to perform—to prove to India that PEACE HAS ITS VICTORIES AS WELL AS WAR.—(applause)—to prove to India, that powerful as we have been in arms we are equally powerful in peace; equally just and beneficent as legislators; equally impartial and merciful in administering the laws; equally fair and honourable in our dealings, and equally patient and forbearing in the toleration of religious prejudices. (applause). That in thus upholding the national honor and reputation, we had all and each of us that responsibility imposed upon us in a greater or less degree—that it fell to the lot but of few, to incur any large share of that responsibility—it was a still more rare, it was a most extraordinary occurrence when the whole of that responsibility was thrown upon any single individual—and yet, remarked Mr. Warden, a memorable instance has occurred in our times, and must be fresh in the recollection of you all. The instance in fact is now amongst us—where in fixing the destiny of a nation under circumstances of peculiar difficulty—requiring the foresight, the talents, the energies, the integrity and the fortitude of a mind of the highest order; the whole of that responsibility has been encountered by a single individual, with a success which a commanding genius could alone secure (applause). How far in either of those respects, any of us may have established any claims on the estimation of the community, the manifestation of the

public feeling in associations like the present, constituted the most satisfactory test. Gentlemen, continued Mr. Warden, in the application of these observations to the occasion which has called us here together this evening, although I cannot bring Mr. Bell forward to your notice as one of those few fortunate individuals who has had the widest range afforded to the exercise of his talents, I can yet hold him forth as one who in a long official career, during an eventful period, has had his full share of labor and responsibility. If his services have not been of a brilliant character, they have yet been most useful; if they have not been eminently conducive to the aggrandizement of his country, they have yet proved substantially promotive of her best interests; if he has not obtained the thanks of the legislature, he has received from the government its distinguished approbation, from the Court of Directors the highest mark of confidence they can bestow on any of their servants; he has received from this society, in which he has so long moved, beloved and respected, this merited and honourable testimony to his public and private worth; he has received, moreover, what I had the gratification of witnessing this morning, an address from the Native inhabitants of this Island, expressive of their deep regret at his approaching departure from this country, and of their acknowledgments for his uniform kindness towards them during his long residence of thirty years in India; accompanied by a request that he would accept a token of their gratitude and of the confidence they have reposed in his integrity, infinitely more durable than either our libations or any tributary commendation of mine, can possibly prove; but we have all of us, Gentlemen, Natives as well as Europeans, had the attainment, though by different means, of the same object in view, a commemoration of the high estimation in which Mr. Bell is held by all classes of the community. In dismissing his public claims on our consideration, and contemplating Mr. Bell in the social and confidential relations of private life, I am satisfied, that I shall best discharge my duty by an appeal for his character to those around me who have participated in his hospitality or enjoyed his friendship; it is an appeal which I am persuaded will go home to the hearts and feelings of you all; his hospitality has not been confined to the cold formalities of an interchange of civilities, it has not been limited to a conciliation chiefly of the higher ranks of society who did not want his countenance or support, but it has been extended and liberally to those who stood the most in need of his protection, to the junior ranks in all branches of the service. When I look around me, Gentlemen, and perceive the numbers of those whom Mr. Bell has thus befriended, I cannot adduce a stronger proof of the loss Bombay will sustain, on the retirement of such a member of our society. You have all of you, Gentlemen, at least all of you who are not strangers in Bombay, felt and acknowledged how much the hospitality of which you have partaken, has been enhanced by the candour and ingenuousness of his nature, by his cheerful and convivial disposition, by the manly independence and integrity of his principles, by the ingratiating urbanity of his manner, which, whilst it has rivetted the affections of his friends, has at the same time conciliated the attachment of all who have approached within the sphere of his attraction. There are qualities and perfections in human nature harmoniously uniting the links of social intercourse which are more powerfully felt than described; at least I must confess that I want the ability, even if I had nerve sufficient to dwell on the endearing recommendations of one with whom I have lived for so many years in terms of confidence and affection, especially at a moment when we are about to bid him adieu, probably for ever. I will therefore wave the attempt, and confidently appeal to your hearts in proposing the health of Mr. Bell.

The toast was received with enthusiasm, and was drank with the most rapturous plaudits.

As soon as the cheering had subsided, Mr. Bell rose, and spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,

I rise under a conflict of feelings of no ordinary nature, feelings which the honour you have just done me, and the conviction that this is most probably the last time I shall have the pleasure of enjoying your society, naturally give rise to.

I shall not attempt, Gentlemen, to follow your worthy Chairman through the vast and discursive field in which he has ranged, vain would be any attempt on my part to emulate that display of eloquence which he has exhibited. I must content myself with the more humble path, and however deficient I may be in language to express the feelings of heart, you will I trust do me the justice to believe in the sincerity of my expressions.

If, Gentlemen, it has been my good fortune, in the situation which I have lately had the honor of filling in this Settlement, to meet with the approbation of my superiors and of the Society, the summit of my wishes has been attained. It has ever been my earnest endeavour to do my duty uprightly and conscientiously, and the highest proof I could have received that I have not been altogether unsuccessful, is the honorable testimony this day afforded me.

1872

My worthy friend your Chairman, has adverted to the character I have sustained amongst you in the intercourse of private life, in a manner far beyond my deserts. Gentlemen, I have ever made it a rule to endeavour to conciliate the good will of those I have been destined to associate with, and it would be in me the height of ingratitude were I not, at this moment, to declare that whenever I may have had it in my power to shew any civilities to my young friends on their first arrival in this Country, I have been more than compensated by the pleasure I have enjoyed in their society, and by the gentlemanly demeanour I have ever experienced from them.

Gentlemen, the remembrance of this day will, throughout the remainder of my life, be associated with feelings of the highest gratification, and I shall carry with me to my grave the pleasing reflection that, after a long life spent in this Country, my retirement from it has been marked by this most flattering testimony of approbation, by those who are so justly enabled to appreciate the character I have sustained amongst you.

I cannot conclude, Gentlemen, without assuring you that in the selection which you have made to fill the Chair this evening, you have added to the obligation I feel myself under to you. The friendship which has so long subsisted between Mr. Warden and myself is well known to you all. Of his merits it is not my purpose now to speak, I shall hope to be allowed that opportunity in the course of the evening.

And now, Gentlemen, accept the fervent wishes of my heart that the supreme dispenser of all good, may shower down his choicest blessings on you all; that health and happiness, unanimity and good will may ever reign amongst you, and that you may all live experience that blessing which you have this day bestowed on me.

I beg to propose, with an assurance of my humble gratitude, health and happiness to the Society of Bombay.

Mr. Bell's speech was received throughout with great applause, & he resumed his seat amidst the cheering of the Company.

Lieut. Col. Brooks, with the felicity of oratorical talent for which that Gentleman has always been distinguished, gave the healths of Mrs. Bell and her family.

Mr. Bell, after a suitable reply; proposed the health of the Honourable M. Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay. Drank with three times three and loud cheers.

Mr. Elphinstone, in returning thanks, expressed his high esteem and respect for Mr. Bell, from whom, as a colleague, he had on all occasions derived the most cordial and valuable co-operation.

Mr. Meriton, in a neat and appropriate speech, gave the health of the new Recorder, Sir Edward West. Three times three and applause. Sir Edward West returned thanks, and added that unknown as he was to the greater part of the gentlemen then present, he must attribute the compliment paid to him, in a great measure to their kindness, and to the situation which he had the honor to fill.

Mr. Bell, successively proposed the healths of Sir Charles Colville and the Bombay Army, and the heads of the different branches of the service; introducing each with remarks which strongly spoke the feelings of regret under which he labored.

The President next gave, in a short speech, the health of another member of our society about to return to England—Dr. Meek.—The mention of this Gentleman's name drew forth a peal of applause which spoke more strongly than language could describe, the high esteem in which he was held by the society.

Dr. Meek, in a reply which did honor both to his head and to his heart, gave vent to his feelings on the occasion, with a degree of sensibility which spread its influence over the whole party, and which will not be easily forgotten by those who heard him.

Mr. Warden proposed, with a complimentary allusion to his distinguished merits, "the health of Major General Smith and the Poona Division of the Army," which was replied to by the Major General; who took occasion at the same time to offer his testimony to the merits of the Bombay Army, in acknowledgment of the toast proposed by Mr. Bell.

Commodore Grant and the Squadron of India, by Mr. Irwin.

A prosperous voyage to the COLUMBIA, by Mr. Newham.

Other toasts which our limits and recollection, do not allow us to do justice to, led the way to Mr. Bell's concluding toast,—“The health of Mr. Warden,” who had so ably aided with so much honor to himself filled the chair that evening.

Several excellent songs, by members of the party, added not a little to the hilarity of the scene, and the emphatic words

“Who first beside his chair does sit
he is the King among us three.”

rang in our ears, as we retired from the room.

Selections.

Bombay, February 15, 1823.—In the absence of any arrival from England, we have endeavoured to fill our columns with such matter both of local and general interest, as we think most likely to interest our readers.

The CHARLOTTE, Captain Stevenson, sails this day for Hamburgh. She carries the head-quarters of His Majesty's 24th Regiment, to be landed at Portsmouth, where she will also deliver her packets.

The BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Hutchinson, from China the 22d Dec. anchored in the harbour on Thursday evening. She brings no news of importance: Bombay Cotton was quoted at 8 taels 5 mace per pecul, and Malwa Opium, 1250 to 1260 Dollars per Chest, but the sale very dull.—We are sorry to learn that Captain Sanders, of the Honorable Company's Ship ORWELL, died on the 8th December, at Canton.—*Bombay Courier.*

Madras, Feb. 15, 1823.—The arrivals we have to notice in our present Number are the PROVIDENCE, Capt. Samuel Owen, from Calcutta 6th February, the H. C. Ship WARREN HASTINGS, George Mason, from Bengal 26th January, Vizagapatam 6th and Coringa 15th Feb.—H. M. Ship TERMACANT, Capt. R. G. Dunlop, from Trincomalie 11th February. The Ship MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, Captain J. H. Carter, from Calcutta 9th February. The LARKINS, Captain Wilkinson, from Bengal 31st January and Bimlipatam 15th Feb. The Ship ARGYLE, Captain J. R. Harding, from China 20th January, Singapore 3d, and Malacca 5th February, and the Brig SARAH, Captain B. Codling, from Penang 5th January, and West Coast of Sumatra 6th February.

Passengers per Providence.—For Madras:—Mrs. Henderson, Colonel Morison, Captain Richardson, Mr. McByer, Rev. Mr. Kirkimbarely and Dr. Henderson.—For London: Lady Harriet Paget, Miss Frances Paget, and Miss Harriet Paget, Master Henry Paget, and Master P. Paget, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Hessey, Captain Franklin, Dr. Sawers, Captain Booth, Lieutenant Barwell, Lieutenant Ratling, Lieutenant Boulby, and Lieutenant Shaw.—Servants accompanying Lady Paget, Mademoiselle Thavin, Dorothy Holland, Bridget Sullivan, and Thos. Sutton.

Per Warren Hastings.—For Madras—Mrs. Wright, Rev. Mr. Wright, Major Davis, Doctor Underwood, Lieutenant Warren, B. C. Regiment, Lieutenant Rawston, M. N. I., Mr. Assistant Surgeon Tracey, and Mr. Rose, Merchant from Vizagapatam.—For England—Mrs. Turnbrow, Miss Julia Bart; Lieutenant W. L. Cary, H. M. 17th Regt. in charge of a Detachment of His Majesty's Troops, viz.—42 Men, 7 Women, and 7 Children.

Per Marquis of Hastings.—Mr. J. Lister and Mr. Harofett.

Per Larkins:—Mrs. Latter, Misses Elizabeth Latter, Barre Georgina Latter, Emma Low, Mrs. Jane Christie, and Miss Mary Ann Christie, Mrs. Feiner, and five Children, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Wilkinson.—Lieutenant Colonel Harding, Mr. J. Small, Merchant, Mr. F. Suter, Master Henry Bird, Master Richard Bird, Mrs. Reynolds, and Mrs. Blushford.—Mrs. Fahey, servant to Mrs. Latter, Nara Henley, servant to Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Rose Murphy, servant to Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Sarah Brown, child of the above, Padre Honorato.

Per Argyle.—Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Haddie, Mr. Parr, Mr. Marriott, and ten natives.

The Ship YORK got under weigh for England yesterday morning at 7 o'clock—She touches at Colombo, where she will remain a few days to receive Cargo, and then proceeds to the Cape to land W. T. Blair, Esq. and Family and Lieut. Jackson, 6th N. I.—Additional Passengers.—Mrs. Dickenson and two Children.

The PROVIDENCE, we understand, will sail in prosecution of her voyage to England to morrow evening.—*Madras Gazette.*

Company's Sale of Opium.—Statement shewing the result of the Opium Sale, which took place (at the Calcutta Exchange Rooms) on the 1st March.

Quality.	Chests Sold.	Produce in Sa. Rs.	Average per Chest.
Behar in long	1,489	44,93,250	3017 10 1
Cakes,			
Do. in small do.	414	551,430	1331 15 2
Benares, ...	339	961,660	2837 5 6
Total Chests,	2,035	60,06,540	2951 9 10

Note.—The actual number of Chests sold was, 2,242, but reckoning the 414 Chests containing cakes to be only equal to 207 of the ordinary size, the total may be assumed at 2,035, on which number of Chests the general average has been calculated.—*John Bull.*

Extract of a Letter from Sherghotty, dated the 20th February.—The weather at Chittre and this Station, for the last ten days, has been extremely variable and unpleasant. The Thermometer ranging from 65 to 72, in the shade; during the last two days, we have had some rain, and a few smart showers fell in the night, which occasioned a delay of some hours in the Dak. The Jails, at both places, are extremely healthy at present; out of several hundred prisoners, there are not twenty sick, and those without any fever, or other dangerous illness.

It rained excessively last night, and this-day, with much Thunder and Lightning.

"Goorgoon, Feb. 14.—The weather continues mild, and pleasant. We are all very busy preparing for the Review, as the General is expected here shortly."

We cannot imagine a more appropriate object for the Periodical Press generally, and particularly in this Country, than the advocacy of the moral interests of the rising generation; at the same time the arguments in support of this absolute duty have been so often impressed on the public mind, that nothing now can be said on the subject generally; but in the particular case to which we are now desirous of calling the attention of our readers there are some peculiar circumstances, which tho' too obvious to obtain for us any merit in discovering them, we may yet be allowed to notice, with a view of placing them in a prominent point of view, while we appeal to the Public in behalf, we will not say of the rising generation alone, but of thousands yet unborn, and of the National Character for benevolence and universal charity.

Our readers will perceive below an account of the Examination of the Boys of the Calcutta School Society, and when we inform them that we are given to understand the funds are low, and the demands increasing and most pressing, no apology can be necessary for earnestly soliciting their attention to the subject.

The pure object in the Institution is the introduction of moral knowledge, and all its attendant benefits, among a class of persons hitherto (or rather previous to its establishment) deprived of all means of discerning right from wrong on principle; and consequently unprovided against the powerful attacks of evil example. The darkness in which for ages the greater part of the Natives of this Country, however long and highly a portion of the higher may have been civilized; has not only increased the necessity for dispelling it, but also the difficulty. This necessity is also increased from the consideration of the principle on which the British criminal Law rests,—viz that criminality depends upon the intention,—and consequently it is imperative on us who have introduced that principle, to correct as much as possible among the Natives, who are made subject to that Law, the tendency of the mind to evil, and to enable them to act, not as hitherto to follow blindly the example of others, but on individual principle. There is perhaps no one circumstance more indicative of the general depravity than the little regard paid to the most solemn Oaths. In the charge from the Bench on Saturday last, how strongly was the absolute duty of prevention over that of punishment inculcated,—and we may in vain look for any prevention of the above too prevalent crime from any other source than a fundamental moral improvement of the people.

It may be said that under this view of the case, it is the duty of the Government to effect that moral improvement. There can be no doubt but it is so:—but it unfortunately happens that the means are not altogether at their command.—Such is the perversity of the human mind, that men must be flattered into the path leading to their own advantage—and perhaps there would be no greater check to the progress of knowledge among the majority of any people, than the too prominent appearance of the Government in urging it. On this principle, we imagine it is that, the Government have been contented to foster those institutions, which the natural benevolence and sense of duty of the British Public have originated; as soon as they have acquired that degree of stability, which insures their continuance, and experience has proved their practicability. Of all these institutions, there is certainly not one more immediately deserving their pecuniary support and patronage, and the individual aid of the community, since it not only reaches the very root of present evil, but sows the seeds of future good; and we hope that the Calcutta School Society will now be found to have arrived at that stage of maturity, which will justify the liberal interference of Government to secure its permanency.

The difficulty of urging an appeal of this nature, when all arguments connected with it are worn out, and it is scarcely possible to place it in any new point of view, must be our apology to the public for the tameness of this—but we cannot help calling the attention of our readers to the gratifying fact of the liberal and ardent desire evinced by those, who have derived benefit from the instruction afforded them, to impart the same blessing to others. No circumstance can possibly be more encouraging than the prevalence of such a desire—not only from the extension of knowledge to which it leads, but also from the conviction it affords that the benefits of instruction are duly appreciated; and it is yet a greater source of encouragement to the Philanthropist, in the

certainty of its engendering an universal feeling of mutual good will and charity. Indeed the fundamental principles of this institution, if supported as it deserves by the Government and by the Public, Native as well as British, rest on so secure a foundation, that they cannot fail in time to produce reciprocal advantages to all parties.

We will not further detain our readers from the examination, but by urging on their consideration the benefit to be derived by Society from the success of the School, and soliciting their aid in furtherance of those benefits.

Calcutta School Society.—The Examination of the School of this Society was held at the House of Gopey Mohun Deb, on Thursday Feb. 27, 1823.

The examination was conducted in the following manner:

1st. The Hindoo boys educated in the Indigenous schools were examined in Bengallee, 2dly, Some from the School at Arpoolee, in Bengallee and English—and 3dly, The pupils the expence of whose education at the Hindoo College, is defrayed by the School Society, in English.

The Indigenous School are those under Native Masters in various parts of the City, in which the parents of the boys pay for their education, while the School Society in order to secure their improvement, furnishes each Master with limited number of instructive Books, and at stated periods examines the progress of his head pupils in a knowledge of their contents. These examinations are held thrice in the year, and according to the proficiency made the master is rewarded with a small gratuity. Of these schools there are 86, under the patronage of the Society, distributed into four divisions according to their situation in the City, each under the immediate superintendence of a Bengallee Gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. The head boys of each school have been thrice examined during the past year, and have exhibited, especially, those of the North, West and East divisions, very satisfactory proofs their improvement.

The total number of boys educated in the Indigenous Schools exceeds 2800—to collect such a number for the purpose of examining them, scattered as they are in different parts of the City some miles distant from each other, is not desirable, even if it were practicable, as their number would render any thing like an examination of their progress impossible in any limited time. In this annual examination, therefore, a small number of the most advanced boys from all the divisions, amounting to about 150 (being as many as it is supposed can be examined in the time allowed for the purpose) were selected. They were arranged in a line they arrived, and then subdivided into four sections or division.

The first division was examined in reading.

The second, in general Geography, with an epitome of Astronomy, and the History of Hindoostan, as contained in several numbers of the Instructive Copy Books, published by the School Book Society.

The third in Spelling.

The fourth in Arithmetic.

Specimens of their writing were also exhibited.

Those who honored the examination with their presence could not of course have expected among these indigenous boys, the regularity of a school, on the plan of Bell or Lancaster. Considering that they came from nearly ninety different schools, under the care of as many masters; and recollecting the difficulty of communicating to them, without great expence, any uniform mode of instruction, this could not be looked for. The Committee rather referred their visitors acquainted with Bengally to their general improvement, and confidently hope that in any moderate expectations they may have formed on this subject, they were not disappointed.

Of the improvement of the Society, boys in the Hindoo College, it may be the less necessary to speak, since they were examined in English, and all the visitors could judge for themselves. It is but proper however to remark, that the attainments of the elder youths have procured for some of them during the past year, situations of great respectability and comparative emolument. Among them one is engaged as a translator in a respectable office, and another as principal writer in the Catchery of the Collector of Nattore, while others have entered, or are qualified to do so, upon similar situations. Amongst all, it is gratifying to remark a generous desire to impart the advantages they have received. Some who have left the school, and others who are yet in it have established evening schools at which they gratuitously instruct other youths in the English language. This is a fact, which as evidencing the great extent to which the usefulness of the Society is being carried by the pupils it has educated, cannot fail to give lively pleasure to its friends and supporters.

At the conclusion of the examination valuable Prize Books were distributed to all the boys according to their respective merit.—*John Bull.*

Love's Varieties.

When wise Men love, they love to folly;
When blockheads love, they're melancholy;
When coxcombs love, they love for fashion,
And quaintly call it the *belle* passion.

Grey Bachelors, who wear the willow,
May dream of love and hug the pillow;
While love in Poet's fancy rhyming,
Sets all the bells of folly chiming.

But Women, charming Women, prove
The sweet varieties of love:
They can love all, but none too dearly;
They can smile too, but not sincerely.

They'll love a thing whose outward shape
Marks him twin-brother to an ape;
They'll take a miser for his riches,
Or wed a beggar without breeches;

They'll wed a Man whose breath shall fault
While he is crawling from the altar;
In short, what will not women do!
They'll flatter Men and hate them too!

Roorbah, Chilka Lake, Jan. 7, 1823.

YANKEE DOODLE.

Bengal Military Widows' Fund.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In your Paper of the 24th ultimo, an account is inserted of the Annual General Meeting of the Members and Subscribers of the Bengal Military Widows' Fund, held at Bengal on the 20th of January 1823, stating that the Meeting proceeded to elect the following Gentlemen to be President and Directors for the ensuing year, in the room of the late Management, whose year of Service had expired.

"PRESIDENT:—Major J. W. TAYLOR.

DIRECTORS.

Major G. BRISTOW,	D. BRYCE, Esq.
Captain W. J. BRATSON,	Major H. F. FAITHFULL.
Captain J. N. JACKSON,	Captain W. H. WILKINSON,
Major J. L. STEWART,	Lieut. H. B. HENDERSON,

"The Meeting Resolved:—

"1st.—That the Directors of the Institution in future choose their own President, and accordingly that the following Revised Rule be adopted instead of the 34th in the Printed Regulations.

"The Directors choose their own President, and if they should Name a Gentleman who is already one of their body, another Director must be chosen to fill the Vacancy thus occasioned: the President and Directors of the past year are eligible to be re-elected.

"The necessary alterations are also to be made in the 32d, 33rd and 36th Rules, by leaving out "a President," where the words "the Meeting will proceed to choose a President and Directors" and the like."

I declare, Sir, that I do not bear the slightest animosity towards the new President or any of the Directors of this most excellent Institution; but Sir, if immediately on their entering upon the duties of their new office, not less than Four of its good old Rules are to be thus barbarously mutilated, amputated, cut, and slashed, as with a *Cavalry Sabre*, and suffered to undergo unnecessary alteration, and revision, for the purpose only of electing and elevating themselves! To what extent, if permitted, may not this self-arrogated licence be indulged in, before its pernicious consequences are exposed?

I call upon the Secretary to publish the Poll of the Annual General Meeting of Electors, actually present on that occasion at the Bank; and to state, at the same time, the name

of the President or Director, by whom that preposterous Resolution was introduced; and let him vindicate his conduct, if he can; when the Army will judge, at least, his ability to fill that Chair, by the necessity which exists for such new Rule.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

Oude, February 6, 1823.

THE WIDOWS' FRIEND.

Remittances to England.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I was gratified by reading in one of your late numbers, a letter respecting the difficulties of making remittances to England. The subject is no doubt one of great importance, and, it is much to be regretted that those who most severely suffer, do not forward to the proper authority a humble memorial, praying her relief, instead of grumbling and growling, which, by the bye, is very infectious, and of no avail. Their prayer would, if moderate, I should suppose, be readily attended to, because in the first place it would be doing justice, and in the second it would enable many an industrious and humane tho' poor soldier, to remit to his family, a small portion of his pay, which the general pressure of the times in our native country renders in many cases necessary.

A Soldier's pay is I believe, 4s. and 2d. sterling per diem, and at the present rate of exchange, a Subaltern, after 15 or twenty years service draws 2 Bombay Rupees, equal to about 3 Shillings and 2 Pence! The anomaly is too apparent to dwell on,

I am

A SUFFERER.

Bombay, February 2, 1823.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
March 4	Clyde-dale	British	D. Mackellar	N. S. Wales	Dec. 21
	4 Favorite	Dutch	J. R. Davies	Penang	Jan. 26

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—MERCURE (F.), and JOHN SHORE. (brig), proceeded down.—LOUISA, and ARAM, passed down.—CLYDEDALE, EDWARD STRETTLE, THETIS, FAVORITE, (Dutch), DOLPHIN, (bark), and ZELL (F.), passed up.

Kedgees.—NEBUDDA, outward-bound, remains.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWETT, and THAMES.

Saugor.—DAVID SCOTT, outward-bound, remains.—EUGENIA, gone to Sea.

Passengers.

Several errors having crept into our List of Passengers per SIR EDWARD PAGET (published on Monday last) owing partly to mistakes in the MSS, we now subjoin one, the accuracy of which may be relied on.

Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the Ship SIR EDWARD PAGET, Captain J. Geary.

Mrs. Colonel G. Richards, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Buckingham, Misses William, Pigot, Turner, and Ross, Lieutenant Colonel G. Richards, of the Bengal Native Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel L. O'Brien, Bengal Native Cavalry, James Money, Esq. of the Civil Service, A. Ross, Esq. ditto, A. Macan, Esq. ditto, Captain Smith, of the Bengal Cavalry, J. S. Buckingham, Esq. late Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, and J. Denny, Esq. Children; Misses C. Richards, S. Richards, L. Smith, M. Smith, and F. Thomson; Masters H. Money, George Money, Alexander Morton, George Morton, Robert Smith, and Henry Alexander; five Female Native Servants, and eight Male Native and European Servants.

Passengers per CLYDE-DALE, from Sydney.—Mrs. Campbell, Captain Campbell, and Lieutenant Masterson.

Passengers per EDWARD STRETTLE, from Madras.—Misses M. Halcott, and S. Halcott, Mrs. Robam, Senr. and Mrs. Robam, Junr. and three Children.

Deaths.

At Mynporee, on the 14th ultimo, the infant Son of H. T. OWEN, Esq. Civil Service, aged 3 months and 3 days.

At Canton, on the 8th of December, Captain THOMAS SANDERS, of the Honorable Company's Ship ORWELL.